

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information-

Privacy Acts Section

Office of Public and Congressional

Affairs



Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos

File Number: 105-11898

Section VIII

F. B. I. RADIOGRAM

DECODED COPY

FROM SAN JUAN 11-2-50 NR 021035 7-06 A.M.

DIRECTOR URGENT

THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, IS-N. RADIOGRAM NUMBER 6.
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY INSULAR POLICE EARLY
THIS MORNING. POLICE ALSO ARRESTING ALL WELL KNOWN NATIONALISTS
AND COMMUNISTS. REASON FOR ARREST OF COMMUNISTS OBSCURE. INSULAR
AUTHORITIES APPARENTLY CONVINCED OF CONNECTION BETWEEN NATIONALISTS
AND COMMUNISTS. ALL NOT ARRESTED FOR SPECIFIC PARTICIPATION IN
VIOLENCE HELD FOR INVESTIGATION. ALREADY ARRESTED ARE [REDACTED]

BUKLE

BUFILE

b2,
b7c,D

(BUFILE [REDACTED], COMMUNISTS
AND [REDACTED] NATIONALIST. IN ADDITION THIRTEEN
OTHER NATIONALISTS AND COMMUNISTS ARRESTED INCLUDING
ARRESTS CONTINUING. NO NEWS INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN
OVER TWENTY FOUR HOURS. STREET BLOCKS, TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS AND
PRESENCE OF NATIONAL GUARDS AND POLICE ALL STRATEGIC LOCATIONS
SAN JUAN CONTINUE. (1)

RECEIVED 10-2-50 7-38 A.M.

17

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 bja/PRW
ON 4-17-00

Admin

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMV/BJS/RS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/26/91~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Classified by SP-1 AC/PO
Declassify on: 01/01/2024 6/24/86
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ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED DJ
DRAFT RELEASED OTHERWISE

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APPENDIX TO AGENDA

~~closed 1-11-82 emg~~

Office Me

um • UNITED S.

OVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

FROM : F. C. HOLLOWAY

SUBJECT:

DATE: November 4, 1950

Tolson
 Ladd
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Belmont
 Mohr
 Tele
 Mail
 Gandy

[REDACTED] called and wondered if it would be possible to give him information from our criminal records on Pedro Albizu Campos concerning his incarceration in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

b7C

[REDACTED] was advised that Pedro Albizu Campos, according to our Identification Records, was received at the U. S. Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, on June 8, 1937, charged with conspiracy, sedition, and inciting insurrection, that on June 4, 1937, Campos was sentenced to six years and was discharged by the expiration of his sentence on June 3, 1943.

This information was obtained from the criminal record for Pedro Albizu Campos, FBI #4232070.

FCH:mb

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DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/BTG/RWS
6/24/86 SP-1 AG/RW #264006

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Oct - 11/18 - 210

The Attorney General

November 3, 1950

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

CONSPIRACY

INTERNAL SECURITY - K

FBI file 105-11896

~~DECLASSIFIED BY [initials]~~
~~ON [initials]~~

I thought you might be interested in the following information concerning the captioned individual.

Pedro Albizu Campos was born on September 12, 1891, at Barrio Machuelo Abajo, Ponce, Puerto Rico. Campos is the illegitimate son of a white Puerto Rican merchant, Alejandro Albizu-Nomero, and a negro woman, Juliana Campos. He is married to Laura Veneses De Albizu Campos, a Peruvian citizen, and as a result of this union they have one daughter, Rosa Albizu Veneses. Campos with his family at the present time resides at 156 Sol Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Campos is a graduate of Harvard Law School. He was first elected President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico on May 11, 1930. In 1932 Campos tested the Nationalist Party's strength at the polls in the general Puerto Rican elections of that year. It was reported that the Nationalist Party received 5,257 out of 384,627 votes. Campos, who ran for Senator at Large, received only a little over 10,000 votes. Since 1932 Campos has consistently urged Puerto Ricans to refrain from voting in "colonial elections" as he described elections in Puerto Rico. The official policy of the Nationalist Party is for electoral abstinence on the part of all Puerto Ricans.

In 1932 the "Liberating Army of the Republic," which has been officially and variously designated by Nationalists as the "Army of Liberation," the "Army of the Republic," "Cadet Corps of the Nationalist Party," was founded by Campos, who served as its Commander in Chief. This militant section of the Nationalist Party established small militias in many of the larger cities and towns of Puerto Rico in 1935.

On January 8, 1936, Campos issued a decree of the Nationalist Council in which universal compulsory military service was required for all members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico over eighteen years of age for the "immediate national defense."

FCZ:JLQ:igs

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *[initials]*
DATE *[initials]* 3377

DATE *126/81* BY *2842 PMV/BTS/KW*
6-24-96 SP-1 AGIRC 0264006

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On July 31, 1936, Campos was convicted in the United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on a three count indictment charging conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force, conspiracy to incite rebellion against the United States, and conspiracy to recruit soldiers to fight against the United States. He was sentenced to serve six years on the first count and two years on both the second and third counts, the sentences to run consecutively. The sentences on the second and third counts were suspended and Campos was placed on probation to begin at the expiration of the six years imposed on the first count. He began his sentence on June 7, 1937, at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

On November 4, 1941, Campos was offered a conditional release from prison, but he refused to sign the conditions of agreement for this release and, thus, he served his full sentence and was released on June 3, 1943.

After his release from prison, Campos went to New York City and entered Columbus Hospital on June 8, 1943, to receive treatment for a heart condition and for his left arm which he alleged was partly paralyzed. During Campos' sojourn in New York, he remained in constant contact with leaders of the Nationalist Party in New York and Puerto Rico.

Finally on December 15, 1947, Campos returned to Puerto Rico where he again became active in the direction of the Nationalist Party.

Campos' resumption of the position of President of the Nationalist Party was formalized by the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 1, 1948, when Campos was nominated and unanimously elected to that position by the Nationalist delegates present.

Campos was unanimously reelected President of the Nationalist Party by Nationalist delegates at the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on December 18, 1949.

As of recent date it has been reported that Campos is not in good health which has to some extent curtailed his activities.

On June 5, 1943, a memorandum captioned "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" was furnished to the Department, summarizing the activities of Pedro Albizu Campos. On July 14, 1943, a memorandum was submitted to the Department setting forth information reflecting that Campos was endeavoring to circumvent the terms of his probated sentence. It was pointed out that although Campos claimed to be too ill to report to the United States Probation Officer in San Juan, Puerto Rico, officials of Columbus Hospital in New York City stated that numerous examinations by the doctors of the hospital did not disclose any significant physical disabilities. Another memorandum concerning Campos' physical condition was submitted to the Department on September 15, 1943.

By memorandum dated February 24, 1944, the Department requested that we interview physicians familiar with the physical condition of Campos and also make inquiries to determine if he was malingering to avoid compliance with his probationary sentence. On March 11, 1944, we furnished the Department the results of our investigation in this matter and requested to be advised what further investigation was desired. On April 3, 1944, the Department requested further investigation, and the results of this investigation were furnished by Bureau memorandum dated April 14, 1944.

On April 25, 1944, the Department advised that the Attorney General had instructed that no action be taken for the time being which would in any way affect the status of Campos. On September 1, 1944, we requested the Department to advise as to whether any action was contemplated in view of Campos' refusal to comply with his probationary sentence. In answer to this, the Department advised on September 11, 1944, that the Criminal Division contemplated no action at that time and stated that the Bureau would be advised of any change.

On November 26, 1945, the Bureau requested the Department to advise to what extent it desired the activities of Campos followed. On February 8, 1946, the Department advised that the file on Campos was being reviewed and that at the conclusion of this review the Bureau would be advised as to the extent Campos' activities should be followed.

On April 16, 1948, we furnished the Department a summary of the activities of Campos and advised that we were intensifying our investigation of him. Copies of all reports prepared in connection with the investigation of Campos have been furnished to the Division of Records.

By memorandum dated June 4, 1943, we furnished the Department information contained in the Bureau's files relative to the collaboration of United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. This memorandum reflected that Marcantonio actively supported the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico since the early 1930's and that he actively participated in a campaign for the defense of Pedro Albizu Campos and seven other individuals who were found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government. Marcantonio petitioned the Director of the United States Office of Probation, Washington, D. C., to allow Campos and the other leaders to proceed to New York City subsequent to their release from United States penitentiaries.

It was pointed out that Marcantonio was the principal speaker at the inauguration of "Pueblos Hispanos" which was the propaganda organ for the New York Chapter of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The following is an excerpt from the address given by the Congressman on that occasion:

"The launching of this paper is the equivalent to the arrival of a large assortment of planes on the battle front...We are struggling to defeat Imperialism forever, but they are keeping the great Don Campos in jail and Puerto Rico in shackles. Once blood is let loose for that freedom, then we shall have freedom. Viva la Republica de Puerto Rico!"

In addition to this it was reliably reported in 1944 that Marcantonio was active in behalf of Campos in attempting to prevent action against him by the United States Government in view of his refusal to carry out the terms of his probationary sentence. He allegedly assured Campos that the President of the United States had promised to halt action against him. Marcantonio also allegedly told Louis Colema of the International Labor Defense that steps had been taken so that Campos would not be bothered. It was further alleged that some wealthy people who were friends of Marcantonio had helped to pay the hospital bills of Campos.

Since his return to Puerto Rico on December 15, 1947, Campos has actively headed the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and on numerous occasions has made public speeches advocating

the ousting of the United States Government from Puerto Rico. The following two excerpts from speeches of Campos are typical of statements made by him.

On September 23, 1949, at Lares, Puerto Rico, Campos stated:

"The struggle initiated eighty-one years ago against the mother country, Spain, for the independence of Puerto Rico, continues. The Nationalist Party is going to dynamite the United States. It is going to throw out the United States. The Yankees have killed many Puerto Ricans. They want to destroy us by evil methods and in human justice we have the right to destroy them. The right is ours and they are the culprits. The time will come in which that right will be exercised. Here, the only subversive is the Government of the United States and all its agents. They are the ones who want to destroy life. They want to kill all of us with diseases, vaccinations, and by starvation. Some day they are going to pay with their lives, with their own existence. There have been greater empires than the United States--more powerful. Today they are ashes. It may be that before long the North American plague will be a memory. It may be that this could happen within the year--within two."

"Cowards are all alike. The time arrives when justice arms the weak, routs the giants. Here will be sung another great Te Deum. We shall sing that Te Deum but it has to be preceded by a struggle with arms, with all that is necessary to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

At Utuado, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1950, Campos stated:

"...that the Yankees do not have the right to be the bosses of the people of Puerto Rico... Valor and dignity only are needed, neither money nor arms were. There are arms in the cuartel of the police. All these arms are yours bought

"With the quarter and half cents the Insular Government has collected--also the arms of the National Guard, all these arms are ours. A people full of valor and dignity cannot be overcome by an imperialist. He that does not wish to die must hide himself; there is nothing for those who look for salvation neither in arms nor in money. If you wish to be free, you must fight for it."

A reliable informant reported in August, 1950, that Albizu Campos had recently expressed the desire to avoid violence, being of the opinion that the battle for independence of Puerto Rico is being won.

Another reliable informant reported that Campos has modified his verbal attacks against the Selective Service Act and his incitements to violence as a result of friendly legal advice given to him by Francisco Hernandez Vargas, a San Juan attorney and friend of Campos.

At 8:30 A.M. on November 2, 1950, Campos was taken into custody by the Insular Police of Puerto Rico.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*
SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
 OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
 CONSPIRACY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - N
 Bufile 105-11898

DATE: November 2, 1950

✓ Elv
 [List of names checked off]
 [Large handwritten signature over the list]

PURPOSE:

To answer your inquiry as to what the Bureau did in connection with keeping the Department advised concerning Campos' failure and refusal to comply with the terms of his probation following his release from prison in June, 1943.

DETAILS:

Campos was convicted on a three-count indictment: the first charge "Conspiracy to Overthrow the United States Government by Force," the second charge "Conspiracy to Incite Rebellion Against the United States," and the third charge "Conspiracy to Recruit Soldiers to Fight Against the United States." He was sentenced to serve six years on the first count and two years on both the second and third counts. All sentences were to run consecutively. The sentences on the second and third counts were suspended, and Campos was placed on probation beginning at the expiration of the six years imposed on the first count. He began his sentence on June 7, 1937, at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

On November 4, 1941, Campos was offered a conditional release, but he refused to sign the conditions of agreement for this release, so he served his full sentence and was released on June 3, 1943. He was allowed to proceed to New York City, although he was supposed to report to the probation officer in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Several memoranda were furnished to the Department during 1943 and 1944 with reference to Campos' probation. He was not obeying the terms of his probation and claimed to be too ill to report to the probation officer in San Juan. The Department requested on April 3, 1944, that we ascertain Campos' physical condition. We advised the Department concerning the diagnosis of several doctors which showed that Campos was not as sick as he claimed and did not require hospitalization.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/RJG/JL EX-11
 6-23-86 SP-1 AG/70 CH 264006

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On September 1, 1944, we requested the Department to advise if from the information in its possession any action was contemplated in view of Campos' refusal to comply with his probation sentence. On September 11, 1944, the Department stated that the Criminal Division advised that no action was contemplated in this matter at that time and we would be advised if any changes were made.

On September 2, 1944, Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico advised the United States Attorney in San Juan that he had recommended to the Department of the Interior that a recommendation be made to the Department of Justice that Campos' probationary sentence be commuted to the sentence actually served.

It is further noted that the United States Attorney at San Juan advised that James M. McInerney, Acting Head of the Criminal Division, stated in July, 1944, that under the Braverman decision, Campos was guilty on only one conspiracy and not three and, therefore, the sentence on the last two counts was invalid. These were the counts on which the probation was based.

On November 26, 1945, we requested the Department to advise to what extent it desired Campos' activities to be followed. On February 5, 1946, the Department advised that the file on Campos was being reviewed, and we would be advised later of the decision of the Department in this matter. No such advice has been received.

On April 16, 1948, we furnished the Department a memorandum of recent activities of Campos and advised that we were intensifying our investigation of him. We have furnished the Division of Records with copies of reports on Campos since 1948 as well as prior thereto.

ACTION: For your information.

*Send memo to A.G.
for his information*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : D. M. Ladd

November 3, 1950 ✓

SUBJECT: PUERTO RICAN SITUATION
(Comments of the President)

Pursuant to instructions, I had Mr. Roach today deliver to [redacted] at the White House a copy of the memorandum we prepared for the Attorney General on PEDRO A. CAMPOS.

b7C

While Mr. Roach was discussing this memorandum with [redacted] the President entered [redacted] office and after listening briefly to the conversation stated, "This sounds interesting," whereupon the President joined in the conversation concerning the Puerto Rican situation.

In response to the President's inquiries, Mr. Roach gave him a brief rundown on Campos, the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, its present strength as against the total population of Puerto Rico, and the recent detention of Campos and his followers by insular police. The President was very interested in these comments and stated he enjoyed these informal chats, as the information he received during the Cabinet meeting this morning was on a formal and official plane, with many of the details missing.

He commented at this point that Secretary Chapman of Interior had paid the Bureau a very high compliment in the Cabinet meeting this morning, by stating that the information we had supplied on the Puerto Rican situation was very timely and useful and fit perfectly into the picture so far as Interior was concerned.

The President then commented upon the editorial in the Times-Herald this morning criticizing U. S. Government agencies for a lack of information on the insurrection and the assassination attempt. He stated he was not concerned about this, as he had great confidence in the FBI, and that from what Attorney General McGrath had told him we had kept the Attorney General, as well as the Secretary of Interior, informed of all developments.

The President then inquired about the Bureau's relations with Puerto Rican officials and insular police. Mr. Roach told him that we worked very closely with the insular police and our relations with the Governor are conducted on a very cooperative reciprocal basis.

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RRR:csh

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At one point during the conversation the President inquired about the work load of the Bureau, in response to which Mr. Roach told him that we have at the present time probably the heaviest work load we have had during our entire history, and so far as our activities in Puerto Rico are concerned at this time we are working around the clock to handle the urgent matters presently in existence. Interrupting at this point, [redacted] inquired of Mr. Roach if it was not true that we are working a six-day week. Mr. Roach informed him and the President that we are; that this was necessitated by the unduly heavy burden we are now carrying.

After further discussion, [redacted] who was present, commented to the President in a joking manner that Mr. Roach was now working for the White House. The President smiled and stated he thought this was a good idea and has always felt that an FBI representative should be closely allied with the White House. b7C

At the conclusion of the interview, which lasted for approximately ten minutes, the President stated he greatly enjoyed this informal chat and hoped that one could be had at frequent intervals. He asked that his respects be conveyed to you.

[redacted] and the President were advised that the Director had issued instructions to the San Juan Office several days ago to interview Pedro Campos.

✓

SAC, San Juan

November 2, 1950

Director, FBI

PEDRO A. CALVOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N
San Juan file 100-3996
Bureau file 105-11898

Transmitted herewith for your information is a copy of the report of former SA W. E. Poard dated April 5, 1940 captioned "Pedro Albizu Campos, et. al. Irregularities in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta."

cc: New York-attachment

Attachment

JLQ:dew JWL

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DATE 5/26/81 BY 2840 Pmv STJ/RW
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: 11/14/50

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALIBIU CAMPOS
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

Re San Juan letter to Bureau and New York dated November 4, 1950, in which the New York Office was requested to locate and interview [REDACTED] as to any information he may have concerning ALVARO RIVERA WALKER with particular reference to ALVARO RIVERA WALKER'S friendship with ALIBIU CAMPOS and any knowledge [REDACTED] may have had of RIVERA WALKER'S affiliation with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Investigation at New York has reflected that [REDACTED] is presently employed at the [REDACTED] New York City, and is presently residing at [REDACTED] Brooklyn. [REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and arrived in the United States on [REDACTED] upon interview at his place of employment, stated that he is single and as yet has not taken out any citizenship papers.

When queried concerning his association with ALVARO RIVERA WALKER, [REDACTED] advised that he knew an individual whose first initial was A and whose last name was WALKER with whom he was acquainted in Miami, Florida. b7C,D

[REDACTED] stated that WALKER was originally from Puerto Rico and the last time he saw him (WALKER) was in December, 1949, in Miami, Florida. [REDACTED] mentioned that WALKER wrote about one month ago and advised him that his (WALKER'S) sister recently had a child and wanted him to buy "a bird" in the Five and Ten Cents Store. Inasmuch as WALKER described "the bird with a cigarette" [REDACTED] thought this to be a penguin. [REDACTED] voluntarily furnished the letter received by him from ALVARO WALKER to agents of this office which is quoted as follows:

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Santurces P.R.

"July 30 — 1950

Dear freind,

DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PM/RTSHU
6/4/96 SP-1 AGW ctation

"There about two month I am thinking write to you, but some trouble in my live dont let me do.

"I have many thing in mind to say you but you know my hands dont know write english, but now I have a dictionary and will be more able to write.

cc: San Juan (AMSD)

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WJT:ac/DJG

100-47403

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NOV 22 1950

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Letter to Director
RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

"When you see Cuca say shell lose his address and that I will like have it againt

[redacted] my sister want have a thing I said shell see in Miami it's a bird that take a cigarette with the beak I see it in the "5 & 10". Please say me how much it cost for I send you enough to pay for two of them.

"I remember the day you take me to the Air Port and say me goodby I feell in this moment very sorrow but perhaps we met some time againt. Salute to your father and wife

b7C,D "Your freind ALVARO R. WALKER"

[redacted] further advised that although he wrote WALKER after having received the letter and advised him that he would attempt to secure this bird, he as yet has not been able to locate one. [redacted] further advised at this time he had no intention of ever securing a bird for WALKER.

[redacted] pointed out that he became acquainted with A. WALKER near the end of 1948 through one [redacted] operator of a store and employment office on 46th Street, Miami, Florida. He stated that at this time WALKER was seeking employment at this agency and attempted to secure a position as an upholsterer. [redacted] further stated that during the whole period of time of his association with WALKER, he, WALKER, never mentioned anything concerning his political affiliations or of any of his associates in Puerto Rico. However, it is to be noted that WALKER did state that he was a member of "a party" in Puerto Rico. [redacted] mentioned that he had never heard WALKER mention the name ALBIZU CAMPOS. [redacted] was emphatic in his statement that he was never a member or heard of the Nationalist Party.

[redacted] described A. WALKER as follows:

Age	48-49 years old
Height	5' 9"
Build	Thin
Weight	145 lbs.
Hair	black - wavy
Complexion	Light brown
Eyes	Dark (wears glasses)
Characteristic	Sunken cheeks
Marital Status	Divorced
Former address	2949 Northwest 48th Street, Miami, Florida

Letter to Director
RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

For the information of the San Juan Office, the following is a description of [REDACTED]

b7C,D

Age	[REDACTED] years old
Born	[REDACTED]
Height	5' 5"
Weight	125 lbs
Hair	Black - kinky
Eyes	Brown
Characteristic	Moustache
Build	Slender
Marital Status	Single
Arrests	None
Complexion	Medium dark

No further action will be taken by this office in this matter.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JFK

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
 Mr. Clegg _____ ()
 Mr. Glavin _____ ()
 Mr. Ladd _____ *OK* ()
 Mr. Nichols _____ *OK* ()
 Mr. Rosen _____ ()
 Mr. Tracy _____ ()
 Mr. Gurnea _____ ()
 Mr. Harbo _____ *OK* ()
 Mr. Belmont _____ *OK* ()
 Mr. Mohr _____ *OK* ()
 Mr. Nease _____ ()
 Miss Gandy _____ ()

A very good article. See background of campus.

Banana split -

See Me _____ ()
 Note and Return _____ ()
 For Your Recommendation()
 What are the facts? _____ ()
 Remarks:

OK

6/24/86 88-1 AG/DW/CH/ABW

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DAT 3/24/81 BY 2PM 18/10/86

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A Warped Life



THE crazy attempted assassination of President Truman is wrapped up in the warped life story of Pedro Albizu Campos. He is head of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party and self-styled president of the republic of Puerto Rico. A note signed by Campos telling him to "assume leadership of the movement" in the United States was found on the body of Griselo Torresola, the assassin who was shot down by police on Blair House steps.

Pedro Albizu Campos was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in 1891. His mother, named Albizu, was Negress. The father was white or predominantly white and was a man of some means. He refused to allow the boy to go by the name of Campos. Pedro Albizu added it himself when he grew up.

The boy was unusually bright. Tho he earned a few centavos for his mother as a shoe-shine boy at a time when few Puerto Ricans could afford shoes, he got an education. The mayor of Ponce took an interest in him, and sent him to University of Vermont. Later he went to Harvard. Racial considerations never bothered him in the North, at these colleges.

* * * * *
 WHEN World War I broke out, Pedro Albizu Campos enlisted in the U. S. Army, went to officers' training camp and came out a first lieutenant.

The Army, however, classed him as colored or mulatto. Instead of sending him to Germany, he was sent to Panama with a labor battalion. He served out the war in command of colored troops that dug ditches. That experience is believed to have warped the man's whole life.

Pedro Albizu Campos was given an honorable discharge at the war's end. He went back to Harvard and won his law degree in 1921. That year he married a Peruvian woman and went back to Puerto Rico to live. They have three children.

Albizu Campos soon got into politics. He joined the U.S.A. Party, left it abruptly because he thought its

By Peter Edson

stand on independence too weak. In 1922 he organized his own Nationalist Party as a radical group, favoring complete independence from the United States for Puerto Rico.

He worked somewhat futilely in this party for five years. Then for two years, from 1927 to 1929, he toured Latin America to preach independence. In 1930 he was proclaimed "president" of the party. In the 1932 elections his party got only 5000 votes out of 384,000 cast.

He became involved in a half-dozen violent uprisings. He led a march on the San Juan capital in April, 1932, to force the senate to adopt his Nationalist Party flag as the emblem of Puerto Rico. The stairs collapsed from the weight of the mob and many were injured.

In 1935 it was the Rio Piedras massacre. Four Nationalists, one policeman and a bystander were killed. The same year there were six bombings attributed to the Nationalists.

In February, 1936, Col. Riggs of the U. S. Army, then chief of insular police, was killed. The assassination was said to have resulted from a Nationalist pledge made after the Rio Piedras massacre.

IN April, 1936, Albizu Campos was arrested and charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government, recruit soldiers and incite rebellion against the United States. He was convicted in July, appealed, sentenced again in June, 1937. One of his defense attorneys was Vito Marcantonio, New York Congressman, counsel for the Workers Defense League.

Albizu Campos served six years of a 10-year sentence in the U. S. prison at Atlanta. Paroled in 1943, he went to New York, where he immediately made contact with Marcantonio and Earl Browder.

Because he was on parole, Albizu Campos had to stay in the United States until 1947. When he returned to Puerto Rico, he was greeted with a big reception and he resumed his position as head of the Nationalist Party. For the last three years he has been active in attacks on the United States, resistance to the draft, and similar activities.

Page

rald

wash. post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

Date:

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DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/BSD/lw
 6/24/96 2nd AC/MW CH 264006 214

Enclosure

18

Date typed 11/15/50

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Albizu Campos has been President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) since May, 1930. He had been active in the Party for more than five years prior to that date. As President of the NPPR, he has acquired the stature of a demigod in the eyes of his followers.

He was born on September 12, 1891, in Ponce, Puerto Rico, an illegitimate child. He holds a law degree from Harvard University. His most recent residence was at NPPR Headquarters, San Juan. He is said to be in poor health.

The NPPR program as espoused by Albizu Campos calls for complete independence for Puerto Rico and withdrawal of the "Yankee invaders" from the Island. His tactics for carrying out this program are manifested in the formation in 1932 of the NPPR's military organization, in his demands that his followers abstain from voting, and in his many public utterances which are characterized by intense hatred of the United States and incitation to violence. Albizu Campos and other NPPR leaders were convicted in Federal Court in San Juan on July 31, 1936, for conspiring to overthrow by force the Government of the United States. He served six years in the Atlanta Penitentiary and an additional four years on probation in New York City.

Since his return to Puerto Rico in December, 1947, his program and tactics have continued unchanged.

Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo, the two persons who attempted to assassinate the President on November 1, 1950, were both regarded by Albizu Campos as loyal NPPR members. Torresola had in his possession when he was killed two communications from Albizu Campos. The latter has refused to comment on his connection, if any, with the attempted assassination.

Likewise Albizu Campos has declined to comment on his responsibility for the recent disorder in Puerto Rico. One person who was arrested for violence at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on October 30, 1950, has stated he was told by his NPPR leader that the order for violence came from Pedro Albizu Campos.

(105-11898, Sec. 1, Serials 114, 163, 194, 203; 90-27;

11/8/50 TT from San Juan Re NPPR; 11/3/50 San Juan Report

Re Oscar Collazo, Griselio Torresola)

GEG:bje,ena,iae 126 Summary for brief on NPPR prepared November 1950
CC - 105-11398

SP-196705
DATE 11-15-50 BY DSY
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DATE 11-15-50 BY DSY

On October 30, 1950, during the attack upon the Governor's mansion in San Juan, Insular Police were dispatched to Albizu Campos' residence in NPPR headquarters there. Albizu Campos was seen to throw two metal bombs at the police car. This was followed by more bombs and gunfire from NPPR headquarters during which Albizu Campos was seen firing a gun. Thereafter intermittent gunfire was exchanged between police and persons inside the headquarters. On November 8, 1950, a warrant for Albizu Campos' arrest was obtained and he ultimately was subdued with the aid of tear gas. A search of his residence on November 8, 1950, yielded nine bombs, firearms and ammunition.

Except for the period of his imprisonment Albizu Campos has been investigated since February, 1936, as an "Internal Security - N" subject and for conspiring to overthrow the Government. This case is pending and Albizu Campos is the subject of a security index card. In addition, between December, 1938, and March, 1940, the Bureau investigated but did not substantiate allegations that Albizu Campos was smuggling messages out of the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Director, FBI

January 17, 1951

142, Kansas City

MAIL ROOM
PRISON OF LEAVENWORTH
SECURITY OFFICER - C

At the request of [REDACTED] U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, [REDACTED] was interviewed at the penitentiary.

[REDACTED] said that during the time he was in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, he observed the associates of BROWDER and CAMPOS in that institution. He said there was an organization of persons who appeared to be gathering information for transmittal outside the penitentiary; that head of this crew was a man named LOUIS, the former Vice President of the Puerto Rican Communist Party; and also members were a high ranking naval officer who is serving time, and an old Jewish man out of New Orleans who was in the hotel business prior to conviction, and who is employed in the prison library. He does not know the names of other individuals in this group. [REDACTED] stated that the information concerning this organization could be verified through other inmates who have been at Atlanta. [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] who now cells in [REDACTED] at Leavenworth, and [REDACTED] who now cells at [REDACTED] at Leavenworth. [REDACTED] said he has discussed the group's activities with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and that they are willing to give any information in their possession.

[REDACTED] advised that there was a brown cloth bound Atlas, containing maps of the United States and the separate states, which had been marked by members of the group; that he has seen the Atlas and at least ten spots in the U. S. have been marked where railroad junctions might be cut. He said that the various locations in which the group is interested, are marked with various colored pencils and with numbers and letters. He believes that these markings are used as a code when information is transmitted outside of the penitentiary. He was of the opinion that the center of the activities of the group to which those inmates belong is around Omaha, Nebraska, which place has an important part in their conversations and their markings on the map.

[REDACTED] was of the opinion that information was sent to the group from the outside through either the Chicago Sun or the New York Times in the Personal or Want Ads. He indicated that the Sunday papers were received on Tuesday and that this group congregated over the newspapers at that time.

[REDACTED] said that members of the group receive information from inmates coming in concerning various railroad centers, bridges and other locations of interest, and believes that as a result of the information gathered, they are able to transmit information to someone on the outside.

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cc: Atlanta

JBC:jp
100-70

DATE 1/17/81 BY 842 PM BY JBC

INITIALS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

71 MAR 7 1951

V65-11896

Director, FBI

January 17, 1951

[redacted] further advised that individuals in Atlanta are contacting prisoners who can fly planes. He recalled that at one time he had told [redacted] individuals that he could [redacted] and they were going to give him [redacted] of an individual to contact when he got out. He said that [redacted] pilot who was serving time in Atlanta, had been propositioned by [redacted] and possibly was given the name of the person to contact when he got out. The pilots were to fly planes to Mexico after the planes were scrapped by members of the group. He believes that [redacted] could possibly give information concerning the individuals on the outside who were to secure the planes. [redacted] [redacted] operates the [redacted] in Tampa, Florida, and [redacted] is either in Tampa, Florida, or Miami, Florida.

[redacted] explained that he could not give more specific information as he was nearly incorrigible while incarcerated at Atlanta and that a great deal of the time he felt that a lot of the talk he heard was just a lot of prison talk. He said that he would give any information which would be helpful and believed that [redacted] and [redacted] would also be willing to help in this regard inasmuch as he had discussed it with them and they are also of the opinion that there is an organization which may be a part of the Communist Party located in the penitentiary at Atlanta. b7C,D

[redacted] according to the USP records, was received at USP, Atlanta, Georgia, [redacted] he was transferred to USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, on [redacted]. He was sentenced [redacted] in the Eastern District of [redacted] to serve a total of [redacted] years, [redacted] to [redacted] years concurrent and [redacted] to [redacted] years consecutive. He is eligible for conditional release [redacted] and his full term expires [redacted]. A detainer has been placed against him, [redacted] by the State Patrol Supervisor, [redacted]. His record indicates that since his transfer to Leavenworth [redacted] has made a complete about face, has furthered his education, and is now an [redacted] for the other prisoners.

[redacted] appears to be sincere in his desire to be of assistance to the Bureau and asks for nothing in return. He said that while living in the penitentiary he would ordinarily not divulge information, but felt that it was his duty as a citizen due to existing world conditions to furnish this information which he believes may be of value.

No further investigation will be conducted and [redacted] will not be interviewed until advised by the Bureau. b7C

A copy of this letter is being forwarded the Atlanta Division for informational purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

M. N.

Following is the record of FBI number

4232070

DESCRIPTION OF
FINGERPRINTS

NAME AND NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

CITY

FBI, Atlanta, Ga.

Pedro Albizu Campos
451298consp. Sedition
and Inciting
Insurrection5-4-37
years, 21
exp. 12-31-67
6-3-45

Fingerprints taken

14-2-50

not given

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DATE 12-6-91 BY *Amya Pm/B/Strate*

G.I.R. 1

NOT RECORDED

14 DEC 13 .50

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI file.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950 - O-862055

NOTICE.—This Record is furnished for official use only

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Following is the record of FBI work:

DISTRIBUTOR OF
FINGERPRINTS

NAME AND NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

SEARCHED

As Pedro Albizu Campos, San Juan, P.R., 1932, inciting riot; acquitted.

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

1-4

The following is the record of FBI number

4 232 070

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION																
	<p style="text-align: center;">2 6</p> <p><u>Alias: P. Albizu Campos</u></p> <p>The following is the description of this individual appearing on print #51298, USP, Atlanta, Ga:</p> <p>Color, P.R.; sex, male; date of birth, 9-20-91 or 9-12-1891; occupation, lawyer; birthplace, Ponce, Puerto Rico; complexion, lt. choco.; height, 5 feet 8 inches; eyes, dark brown; weight, 140 pounds; hair, black, SG and SB; build, medium; scars and marks, irreg. cut scar and sur. scar center forehead, sur. scar 3rd jt. R ring outer.</p> <p>The following is the fingerprint classification of the above subject:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>I</td> <td>15</td> <td>R</td> <td>OII</td> <td>Ref. 31</td> <td>15</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>I</td> <td>29</td> <td>R</td> <td>OII</td> <td>16</td> <td>29</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </table> <p>A photograph of the above subject is available in the files of the Bureau.</p> <p>This individual may be identical with Bureau file #62-7721.</p> <p>In reply to a wire dated January 19, 1945 from the New York Office a copy of this record was furnished that office as identical with the subject concerning whom they inquired. The Bureau Field wire showed the following caption:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SS, IS - N.</p> <p>The following information appears on print #263226, Bu. of Crim. Ident and Inv., San Juan, Puerto Rico:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"President of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico."</p> <p>Pages 1 and 2 of this record are being furnished to the Puerto Rico Office as requested on the current fingerprint card received from Bu. of Crim. Ident. and Inv. San Juan, Puerto Rico.</p> <p>CC- Division Five</p> <p>Re: Security Matter</p>	17	I	15	R	OII	Ref. 31	15	31		I	29	R	OII	16	29	31			
17	I	15	R	OII	Ref. 31	15	31													
	I	29	R	OII	16	29	31													

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN
SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
SECURITY MATTER - N
(Bufile 105-611898)

Card U.T.D.
2-10-51 ETD

DATE: 1-30-51

Tolson
3/2 Krypt

- It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.
- XX The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 5/26/81 BY 2870
PMW/CGS/KC

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____ G.T.R. - 7

RESIDENCE ADDRESS District Jail, San Juan, Puerto Rico

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List) _____

mop 59 FEB 13 1951

3-1

5-11878-216

RECORDED - 3

EX-75

X-6 AD 26

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
January 24, 1951

DIRECTOR, FBI

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed article on PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, was prepared by a friend of ours, Bill O'Reilly. It is an excellent analysis of ALBIZU, and I thought you would enjoy reading it.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

As is evident from the article, O'Reilly has been in Puerto Rico a great many years and has an excellent knowledge and understanding of the Puerto Rican character, if there is such a thing, as well as of those events over a long period of time which have characterized the development of this Island socially, economically, and politically.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Schlenker
Special Agent in Charge

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DATE 3/26/81 BY 2842 pmv/PS/RS/RS



INDEXED - 90

RECORDED - 90

30 SEP 1951

6 W. 21

BILL O'REILLY, a New Englander, has been a teacher of English and English Literature in Puerto Rico since 1909 when he graduated from Harvard. For a long time he has been a member of the faculty of the University of Puerto Rico. Bill, a genial cuss if there ever was one, loves to talk but he prefers to write because, to quote him, "When you talk, friends with greatly inferior intellects can interrupt you." That is why he revived, for private circulation, the column "Palabras Neighbors" which he used to write for a now defunct San Juan newspaper. That more people may enjoy Bill's rare brand of wit and wisdom, the Office of Puerto Rico got his permission to give limited circulation to this reprint of his column. It appears here exactly as written by Bill. They are his words, ideas and opinions—and for him are the cheers and hisses which they evoke.

PALABRAS NEIGHBORS

By Bill O'Reilly

~~THE~~ APOTHEOSIS OF HATE

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Vol. V, No. 1

"The sniping tactics of the Irish Republican Party can't be used in Puerto Rico. This type of violence is repugnant to the Puerto Rican character."

Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, now in prison awaiting trial for attempting to overthrow the Puerto Rican government by force, said this to me in our first conversation twenty years ago.

As I stood with four or five reporters at the corner of Cruz and Luna Streets, San Juan, for two long hours from one a.m. to 3:20 a.m., Thursday, November 2, 1950, while a force of policemen and National Guardsmen, armed with rifles, sub-machine guns and tear bombs, waited for the zero hour when they would assault the darkened, two-story house a block away where the Nationalist president was preparing, some of the reporters believed, to meet his death in a last desperate stand, the words he spoke in our first meeting seemed freighted with tragic irony. Unknowingly he had pronounced doom on himself and a small reckless following that blindly obeyed the dictates of his malevolent megalomania.

Albizu did not choose to make the two-story house in a squalid section of the city a Nationalist Alamo. A couple of minutes after a second tear bomb had shattered the quietude of a sleeping town a newspaper photographer hurried down from the upper corner and told us, "Albizu came out, gave himself up." He had hoisted a towel on a broomstick as a sign of surrender. Temporarily blinded by the tear gas he stumbled out, led by his young bodyguard, his only companion in the besieged house.

My state of mind, in the two hours at a street corner, where sudden death might lurk (the police urged us to keep in the doorways lest a stray bullet get one of us), disqualifies me from sneering at the lack of heroism shown by Pedro Albizu Campos. When the first terrific blast came, I resolved that from then on I'd get the thrills of a perilous moment vicariously at a gangster picture in the movies.

I met Albizu Campos by appointment in San Juan one afternoon in April 1930 and we went to my home in Santurce and talked on the porch for nearly four hours. The only interruptions being when my wife replenished our coffee cups with freshly made café negro. I had sought this appointment. At the time I was correspondent for an American newspaper and a wire service. I was also in the English Department of the University of Puerto Rico. And for our Independentista students, don Pedro, as everyone called him, was an anointed figure, dedicated to the Sacred Idea (independence). They credited him with vast erudition in law and history, a brilliant mind, unsullied patriotism, and overpowering eloquence. I was disappointed at first in his unimpressive, even unattractive, appearance. Of middle height or under, a narrow chest, stooped shoulders, his brown skin drawn tightly over high cheek bones, a skimpy but bushy mustache, piercing eyes. Yet almost immediately I felt his genial warmth

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DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/STJ/PR

ENCLOSURE

28

and, at the same time, an arrogance that expressed itself in a dogmatism that tolerated no disagreement. It was this quality that gave him leadership over youth but lost it as youth matured.

We first talked of our Alma Mater, Harvard. He delighted me with his accounts of how, when in Harvard College, he organized and addressed a student meeting in favor of the Irish Republic of 1916. I am sure that he gave perfidious Albion a tongue-lashing that satisfied the anglo-phobia of the Boston Irish.

He gave me a full exposition of his Nationalist doctrine or ideology. It struck me at the time as a flimsy structure but it had a tinsel flitter that dazzled his youthful following. It ran thus:- The acquisition of Puerto Rico by the United States from Spain under the Treaty of Paris, ending the Spanish-American War, was a violation of international law, since the Paris Treaty was not submitted to representatives of Puerto Rico for their approval, which, Albizu Campos contended, was required by the Spanish Autonomy Act of 1897. As a consequence of the failure to comply with the Autonomy Act, the United States came to Puerto Rico and remains here as a military usurper and the Island must be freed from imperialistic rule. Albizu said there were three ways of battling the usurping government: first, Gandhi's civil disobedience program, but this, the Puerto Rican Nationalist felt, did not lend itself to the Insular temperament; second, the Irish Republican Army's sniping, which as noted above, he ruled out; the third, and for him the preferred course, was to take the Puerto Rican case to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva and persuade the League to order the United States to get out of Puerto Rico. Of course, a program in which the orator played the role of savior of his country was most alluring to the megalomania of the Nationalist chief. Surely he had visions of overwhelming the Assembly with his eloquence and his learning.

I told him at once that I conceded his right to preach his nationalist doctrine but asked him why he made hatred of the American government and the American people so important in his program. His speeches were loaded with vituperation, vilification, grotesque distortions about everything which concerned the people and the government of the United States. His explanation of his unceasing hymn of hate was that to create and foster a sentiment of nationality the oppressed must learn to hate the oppressor. After all, greater men than Pedro Albizu Campos have used this revolutionary technique. Tom Paine strove to arouse implacable animosity in the Colonies against the British government and especially against George III "the brute of Britain". But, because the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader had so little to go on to substantiate his charges of a degraded despotism under Yankee rule, he had to resort to the wildest fabrications. For instance, time and again his piercing voice, laden with venom, reiterated that the American Government with the aid of American medics was engaged in a campaign to exterminate the Puerto Rican people--sterilizing the women and injecting disease germs into the men. Since the Island's population in 1898, at the beginning of American rule, was 900,000 and is now two and a quarter millions, it looks as if Americans were wash-outs as exterminators.

But while he made "el imperialismo yanqui" responsible for hideous atrocities in Puerto Rico, he frequently displayed affable friendliness toward individual Americans. Often with a few continental American colleagues from the University of Puerto Rico I sat drinking coffee with him in San Juan restaurants. We addressed him deferentially as don Pedro and he told us of his life at Harvard. I think it tickled his vanity to have Yankees listening to him attentively.

Albizu, in group discussions, although seldom in the speeches, depicted Puerto Rico as a Latin, Catholic community under the heel of an Anglo-Saxon, Protestant nation--the

United States. For a Nationalist, catholicism was a racial badge, differentiating them from the Protestant north. On Nationalist holidays Albizu and his following usually began their celebration by attending mass in the San Juan Cathedral. However, in recent years the Nationalist chief has at times severely criticized the Catholic bishops of Puerto Rico, attacking them as instruments of American imperialism. Since Puerto Rico became a part of the United States, the bishops of the two Catholic dioceses, San Juan and Ponce, have always been continental Americans.

During the talk on my porch my children, Pat and Mike, aged five and two, came out. He called them to him, put a caressing hand on the head of each, chatted with them and they looked with trustful liking into his dark, smiling face.

After he finished his explanation of the Nationalist doctrine Albizu spoke of his difficulties in getting into the Army at the beginning of World War I. He had his military training with the Harvard Unit and registered for the draft in Cambridge. He said that when he was called he made it a condition of serving in the Army that he was not to be used in an occupation force in any Latin American country. I wonder what the Army's reaction was to a recruit imposing terms on the High Command. However he sought and was allowed to transfer to Puerto Rico where he felt sure no color line would be drawn in Camp Las Casas. On his return to Puerto Rico in 1917 after getting his A.B. he was quickly disillusioned. There was a Negro regiment, the 375th. As spokesman for a group of young colored men from Ponce, Albizu interviewed a Col. Orville Townsend, the C.O. in Puerto Rico, about their chances of going to an officers' training camp. "I saw at once that the colonel was hostile to me because I am a man of mixed race." He includes Indians as well as white and negro in his racial heritage and his high cheek bones seem to substantiate the claim, although there's very little Indian strain in the Puerto Rican. Colonel Townsend told Albizu and his friends to go home and wait until they were notified. In Albizu's case the notification was an order to report to Camp Las Casas as an enlisted man, despite his Harvard Unit training under French officers. Later he was admitted to an officers' training camp, came out with a commission, was a first lieutenant in the 375th regiment when he was discharged in January 1919. I've been told he was an efficient officer.

At Harvard he met and married a Peruvian girl Laura Meneses who was studying chemistry in Radcliffe, Harvard Women's Annex. Later when her husband was in Atlanta prison, doña Laura went to Perú where she stirred up resentment against the United States while the second World War was going on.

After the first World War Albizu began the publication of a weekly paper advocating immediate independence for Puerto Rico.

In 1927-28 he visited eleven Latin American countries preaching Puerto Rico's right to be an independent republic and doing his best to stimulate South American hatred and suspicion of "el coloso del norte".

In July 1930 he was elected President of the Nationalist Party and in a two-year campaign tried to sell the voters on his appeal to the League of Nations thesis. He spoke a number of times at the University of Puerto Rico. At a student assembly he was elected spiritual father of the University youth, a sort of lay canonization. Many people all over the Island, who considered his political ideas fantastic, paid tribute to his sincerity and his high-minded if misguided patriotism.

Thronged plazas cheered him, listened to his speeches long into the night (Albizu is relatively laconic when he keeps a speech down to two hours). The enthusiasm he invoked convinced him that he had a strong following and he decided that the Nationalist Party would, for the first time in its history (and also for the last time), participate in the elections. He spoke night after night and "!Qué viva don Pedro Albizu

"Campos!" resounded in most Island towns. At the polls he found that cheers do not mean votes. Nationalist candidates got a little over one percent of the total vote. Albizu, running ahead of his ticket, received about two percent.

This complete rejection by the electorate humiliated him and embittered him. He recognized the futility of his appeal to the Geneva proposal. He turned more and more toward direct action, organized his republican cadets and the army of liberation, opened recruiting stations calling for volunteers or money contributions to buy arms. I saw one in San Juan months before the murder of Colonel E. Francis Riggs.

To supplement or supplant the hazily academic doctrine of American violation of international law in ruling Puerto Rico he now produced something much glossier--a Republic of Puerto Rico that was a going concern, had been in existence since it was proclaimed by the leaders of the twenty-four hour uprising known as "El Grito de Lares" in 1868. True, Spain ruled here for thirty years after the Lares revolt and then in 1898 the United States took over but, however rulers might change, evidently Albizu's Republic, brook-like, went on forever. The Nationalist president dated all his statements and decrees in the Year of the Republic, using 1868 as the starting point. In the press and over the radio he addressed himself to "la nación puertorriqueña". The Republic to which he demanded fealty had, of course, no more reality than Anthony Hope's Ruritania, George Barr McCutcheon's Graustark or Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia.

The growing coldness of the University student body toward the Nationalist leader and his cause, after the overwhelming rejection by the voters in 1932, pained and enraged Albizu. He withdrew from San Juan to live in the little town of Aguas Buenas where from time to time he met the high command of the army of liberation and the heads of state of the "Republic".

In October 1935 on two successive Sundays he went on the air to berate the students, men and women, for their shortcomings. In his first broadcast he upbraided the coeds for abandoning the traditions and standards of Puerto Rican womanhood and aping American women--smoking, drinking, going out with their beaux unchaperoned. The following Sunday he excoriated male students for their lack of robust patriotism and climaxed his address by calling them "effeminate". This slur on their masculinity was more than the boys could stand. They decided to call a student assembly and remove Albizu from his post as spiritual father of University youth--decanonizing him. When Albizu's followers got wind of this they let it be known that if the assembly was held there would be trouble, big trouble.

On the morning of the day that the students were to meet police guards appeared on the campus, police cars patrolled the streets of Río Piedras. Nationalist cars were also tearing through the streets. A half an hour before the time set for the assembly the University authorities cancelled it.

Chief Beniamino, of the Río Piedras police force, noted a man on the University grounds acting in a suspicious manner, but when the Chief attempted to stop him for questioning he got away and took refuge in a passing car. Shortly later, Beniamino recognized the car and ordered his men to halt it. When the chauffeur of the halted car was unable to produce a driver's license, he was told to drive to police headquarters and two policemen jumped on the running board. The car started in the direction of the police station but suddenly came to a stop in front of Río Piedras Nationalist headquarters. When the police asked why he stopped the reply was a shot from the car that wounded one of the policemen so badly that he fell to the ground. On hearing the shot, Beniamino and other policemen who were following in the Chief's car opened fire on the Nationalist car and the inmates returned it. When the firing ceased, three Nationalists in the car were dead and the fourth badly wounded. The Chief of Police ordered

three of his men to take his car and drive the wounded policeman to the hospital. Before they could get started a bomb thrown by a Nationalist who was standing on a street corner struck the car, exploded, and injured all four occupants. The bomb thrower, revolver in hand, ran, the police pursuing him. Shots were exchanged between pursued and pursuers. From a public park in the center of Río Piedras another Nationalist fired at the policemen, but was unidentified and escaped capture.

The bomb thrower reached the town's main highway and at the point of his revolver compelled the driver of a public car to take him as far as the University of Puerto Rico. The policeman followed the public car and when the Nationalist alighted in the north entrance of the University shot him to death.

When the car in which the three Nationalists were killed was taken to police headquarters, it was found to be well stocked with explosives, bombs, that however crudely made would have had horrifying results had they been thrown into a crowded student assembly.

At police headquarters, revolvers, homemade bombs and other explosives were taken from the Nationalist car. In the Santurce cemetery next day Pedro Albizu Campos delivered the funeral oration over the Nationalist dead. One of the victims of police bullets was the chief of staff of the army of liberation. Closing his address, Albizu called the assembled throng to raise their right hands and take an oath to avenge the killing of those "who died for Puerto Rico's freedom".

Sunday morning, February 23, 1936, four months later, a young Nationalist Elias Beauchamp, shot and killed Colonel E. Francis Riggs, Chief of the Insular Police, while Riggs was returning from high mass in the Cathedral. At police headquarters in San Juan where Beauchamp and his accomplice, Hirán Rosado, were immediately taken, the assassin said he killed Colonel Riggs in compliance with the oath administered by Albizu Campos in the Santurce cemetery.

I was waiting for a trolley car when I heard a shot, saw people running and hurried to the next corner to find out what had happened. I was told that a Nationalist had killed the Chief of Police. I went at once to police headquarters and as a reporter was admitted.

Beauchamp and Rosado were in a room at the end of the corridor. I stood in the doorway of the next room. The police were milling about in high excitement. Colonel Riggs was beloved by his men. I heard raised voices in the room where the killers were guarded. Suddenly a half dozen policemen rushed to a gun rack, grabbed rifles and poured fusillades into the prisoners' room. Both fell riddled with bullets. Later there was an investigation of the police conduct but inevitably it was found that they killed in line of duty.

The murder of Colonel Riggs, a member of an old Maryland family, spurred the Federal and Insular authorities to prompt action. Federal agents searched the homes of Nationalist leaders and Nationalist headquarters. Documents and records were gathered up and, with the public statements of Albizu Campos, presented to the Federal Grand Jury in San Juan which indicted the president of the Nationalist Party and seven of his associates for conspiracy to overthrow by force the American Government in Puerto Rico.

When the case was called in the Federal Court Albizu abruptly abandoned the policy that he had imposed on his Nationalist followers never to plead in a United States court because to do so constituted recognition of the legality of United States rule in Puerto Rico. He and the other defendants entered a plea of not guilty. Albizu acted as chief defense council. He had had little experience as a practicing lawyer and showed little

knowledge of Federal Court procedure. He relied on oratory to win a favorable verdict. The first trial ended when the foreman of the jury told Judge Robert A. Cooper, who presided at the trial, that after two days deliberation the jurymen were positive that they could never reach a verdict, whereupon Judge Cooper excused the jury.

A United States District Attorney, A. Cecil Snyder (now a member of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court), at once asked the Judge to set a date for a second trial. Judge Cooper acceded to Snyder's request and about ten days later the second trial began. Largely a repetition, of course, of the first with Albizu Campos trying to persuade the jury that he and the other defendants had always kept within the law. He described his republican cadets and his army of liberation as organizations designed to inculcate high standards of honor and patriotism. He closed with a two hour plea for acquittal.

The jury left the court at five p.m. and returned seven hours later, about midnight, July 31, with a verdict of guilty. Judge Cooper immediately sentenced the convicted Nationalists. Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary of the Nationalist Party, and one or two others were given ten years in Atlanta prison, to be paroled at the end of the sixth year. "I will show you more mercy than you deserve," said the Judge in passing. The less important defendants got six years, the last two years on parole.

Albizu's conduct of the Federal Court case lost him prestige. Had he lived up to his doctrine that a United States court had no authority in Puerto Rico, defied Judge and jury, proclaimed his hatred of the "usurper", repeated the words of Phillip Nolan, the Man Without a Country, "Damn the United States", and taken his medicine, his followers and perhaps others would have hailed him as a hero and a patriot.

Certainly there was nothing in Pedro Albizu Campos' bearing in the San Juan Federal Court that resembled Nathan Hale or Robert Emmett.

The Nationalist appealed their case but the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States Supreme Court in Boston upheld Judge Cooper.

After the leaders went to Atlanta, the discredited Nationalist movement collapsed, remained in a quiescent stage for fourteen years until October 30, 1950. Albizu was paroled in 1943 but remained in New York until December 1947. There are stories that in New York he became friendly with Earl Browder, former head of the American Communist Party. Few believe that Browder sold his brand or any brand of Communism to the Puerto Rican Nationalist.

Albizu's political and economic thinking is decidedly primitive. The establishment of a Puerto Rican Republic, run, of course, by him, would settle the Island's social, economic, education and all political problems. He has always pooh-poohed talk about overpopulation. Puerto Rican independence, he once said, could support a population of five million people, double the present number.

As soon as he returned to the Island he showed that he had, Bourbon-like, learned nothing, forgotten nothing. On the radio he served up the old mixture of vituperation, vilification, distortion, imprecations. He urged Puerto Ricans to shoot fellow countrymen who served on Selective Service Boards. (At the time the law had not been passed).

Now he had a new target for his abuse--Luis Muñoz Marín. He accused Muñoz Marín of hurling Puerto Rico in front of the juggernaut of Yankee imperialism.

One Sunday morning he chose a third target--baseball. He rebuked Puerto Ricans for falling for this "corruptive device of American propaganda aimed at undermining Puerto Rican

patriotism". (Incidentally, Muñoz Marín is an ardent fan). Albizu's real gripe was that broadcasts of Sunday morning games stole his radio audience.

In the disorder of the week of October 30th Government offices closed for a day, banks closed, cafés and restaurants shut up early, but throughout the week the teams of the Puerto Rican professional league played nightly at Sixto Escobar Park. The Nationalists couldn't make headway against the national game.

For almost two years, until he surrendered to the police before dawn November 2, Pedro Albizu Campos lived in sordid surroundings in the two-story building in a tenement district where National headquarters was housed. Neglected, unnoticed by those whose cheers had once nourished his delusions of grandeur, he must have brooded in bitterness on the secure place that the man in La Fortaleza, less than half a mile away, had in the hearts of his fellow islanders.

I have believed since I first knew Albizu Campos that the fundamental motivation for his hatred of the American nation was less Yankee despotism in Puerto Rico than the cruel stupid American color prejudice that gives a moron with a Caucasian skin social preference over Dr. Ralph Bunche. A former teacher of Albizu told me that in his high school days he preferred to talk with his continental American teachers, remained after class and often visited them in their homes. Then came his years in the United States. His first year at the University of Vermont; the rest of the time, almost six years, at Harvard College and Harvard Law School. Both Vermont and Harvard are liberal institutions but the dark-skinned Puerto Rican must have been subjected to countless slights, affronts, humiliations in his years on the mainland. I do not recall hearing Albizu in the '32 election campaign make a speech in which he did not get around to the savage treatment accorded colored people in the United States.

Time and again he has read in American papers unfeeling references to his parentage, the illegitimate son of a white man and a colored woman. Albizu Campos always spoke of his mother with tender affection. His white father, delighted with the son's brilliant high school record, legitimized him, gave him the right to use the name Albizu.

In a short meeting with reporters at police headquarters at noon of the day that he gave himself up Albizu Campos spoke with arrogant grandiloquence of his responsibility before history. His responsibility before history can be simply stated. He will have to answer for the murder of Francis Riggs, a kindly, lovable man, who never, knowingly, injured a fellow human being. He will have to answer for the death of thirty Puerto Ricans, some of whom died in defense of law and order and to protect the lives of fellow countrymen, others while carrying out the insane teaching of revolt and violence they had received from the lips of their leader. Five were shot down in a mad attempt to assassinate the Governor of Puerto Rico.

Yet, even as I write this, I recall the long afternoon on my porch in Santurce when I responded to his genial warmth, shared his indignation at the rebuff he received when he sought to enter the Armed Forces of his country, the United States of America, watched him pat affectionately the heads of my children, and heard him tell them that he knew that they were "buenos niños". Recalling these things I cannot but feel that had he not allowed the corrosive acid of malignant hate to devour, destroy, all that was fine and humane in his nature, Pedro Albizu Campos would have a different and nobler answer to make at the bar of history.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
January 24, 1951

Mr. H. H. Clegg

PERSONAL

8-1-1
S 2-1

Dear Mr. Clegg:

Enclosed is an article by a friend of mine, Bill O'Reilly, which I thought you might find interesting in view of your recent visit to Puerto Rico and your direct contact with those activities here for which Pedro Albizu Campos, subject of the article, was responsible.

It may give you a further insight into the character of the man as well as those events which have recently been of such great concern to us. There are minor errors in the account, but the over-all analysis is an excellent one and is based upon many years of intimate acquaintance with those persons and events which have been prominent in the social, economic and political history of Puerto Rico.

I have also sent a copy of this article to the Director. If there are others at the Bureau who may find it interesting, you may want to pass it on to them.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Schlenker

A. C. Schlenker
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



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5-18-81 R-Lamp

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

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(k)(6)

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(k)(7)

- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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7 Page(s) were not considered for release as they are duplicative of HQ 105-11898-217 enclosure.

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
HQ 105-11898-218 enclosure.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

DATE: February 7, 1951

*Report is being prepared due to
unforeseen delay in transmission of
transcript 5/6/71*

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
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Mease	_____
Gandy	_____

b7C

In accordance with your instruction, I called ASAC Whelan of New York at 9:10 A.M., February 6, 1951, and asked him to arrange to make copies of the following reports available to Mr. Fred Bloch, AUSA, SDNY, who communicated with Mr. Whearty in the Department and asked if it would be possible to have copies of these reports in this case prior to the Commissioner's Hearing involving [redacted] and others on Thursday morning, February 8.

Report of Special Agent Novak dated April 27, 1948, at New York.

Report of Special Agent Novak dated April 28, 1947, at New York.

Report of Special Agent Johnson dated December 21, 1945, at New York.

Report of Special Agent Johnson dated July 3, 1945, at New York.

Report of Special Agent Becker dated April 25, 1945, at San Juan.

Report of Special Agent Moody dated September 26, 1945, at San Juan.

Report of Special Agent West dated May 4, 1948, at San Juan.

Report of Special Agent West dated July 14, 1949, at San Juan.

Report of Special Agent Ahsens dated April 26, 1950, at San Juan.

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*7**8**9**10**11**12**13**14**15**16**17**18**19**20**21**22**23**24**25**26**27**28**29**30**31**32**33**34**35**36**37**38**39**40**41**42**43**44**45**46**47**48**49**50**51**52**53**54**55**56**57**58**59**60**61**62**63**64**65**66**67**68**69**70**71**72**73**74**75**76**77**78**79**80**81**82**83**84**85**86**87**88**89**90**91**92**93**94**95**96**97**98**99**100**101**102**103**104**105**106**107**108**109**110**111**112**113**114**115**116**117**118**119**120**121**122**123**124**125**126**127**128**129**130**131**132**133**134**135**136**137**138**139**140**141**142**143**144**145**146**147**148**149**150**151**152**153**154**155**156**157**158**159**160**161**162**163**164**165**166**167**168**169**170**171**172**173**174**175**176**177**178**179**180**181**182**183**184**185**186**187**188**189**190**191**192**193**194**195**196**197**198**199**200**201**202**203**204**205**206**207**208**209**210**211**212**213**214**215**216**217**218**219**220**221**222**223**224**225**226**227**228**229**230**231**232**233**234**235**236**237**238**239**240**241**242**243**244**245**246**247**248**249**250**251**252**253**254**255**256**257**258**259**260**261**262**263**264**265**266**267**268**269**270**271**272**273**274**275**276**277*

these reports, that he should let Mr. Bloch borrow them for his information and use for the Commissioner's Hearing on February 8. I told Mr. Whelan it would be incumbent upon him to insure that any reports loaned to Mr. Bloch would be returned to the New York Office after they had served their purpose.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

DATE: April 3, 1951

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[REDACTED] to Congressman Crawford of Michigan, stopped by the office today advising [REDACTED] the Subcommittee of the House dealing with the Interior Department. Crawford is on this Subcommittee, the Chairman of which is Congressman Murdock of Arizona.

[REDACTED] stated they were getting background material together on the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and he asked if it would be possible to get a summary on Pedro Albizu Campos, the head of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, so that it could be sent to Congressman Fred Crawford.

b7C

We have over the years been very friendly with Congressman Crawford and with [REDACTED] and it is recommended that the Security Division prepare the necessary data on Campos for transmittal to Congressman Crawford.

cc: Mr. Ladd

JMW:CMC

Copy given

4/20 1951

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/27/81 BY 2842 PMV/8TJ/20

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

105-11877-220
APR. 25 1951
8CRIME REC'D.
1/23

62 MAY 3 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Landry
 FROM : A. H. Belmont *NR*
 SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
 INTERNAL SECURITY - N
 Bureau file 105-11898

DATE: April 9, 1951

Wilson
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WPA
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Burke
Belmont
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PURPOSE

To furnish you with a background memorandum concerning the above captioned subject which contains only public source material.

BACKGROUND

You will recall that [REDACTED] to Congressman Crawford of Michigan, requested of Mr. Nichols a summary on Campos which he desired to send to Congressman Crawford.

b7C

RECOMMENDATION

If you approve the attached memorandum, it is suggested that it be furnished to Mr. Nichols for transmittal to [REDACTED]

JLQ:eeo

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DATE 5/27/81 BY 2842PMW/BTJ/rws

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EX-76

105-11898-221
APR 25 1951

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EX-76
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EX-76
105-11898-221
APR 25 1951
JES JES

April 9, 1951

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Pedro Albizu Campos was born in September 12, 1891, at Barrio Machuelo Abajo, Ponce, Puerto Rico. Campos is the illegitimate son of a white Puerto Rican merchant, Alejandro Albizu-Romero, and a negro woman, Juliana Campos. He is married to Laura Meneses De Albizu Campos, a Peruvian citizen, and as a result of this union they have one daughter, Rosa Albizu Meneses.

Campos is a graduate of Harvard Law School. He was first elected President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico on May 11, 1930. In 1932 Campos tested the Nationalist Party's strength at the polls in the general Puerto Rican elections of that year. It was reported that the Nationalist Party received 5,257 out of 384,627 votes. Campos, who ran for Senator at Large, received only a little over 10,000 votes. Since 1932 Campos has consistently urged Puerto Ricans to refrain from voting in "colonial elections" as he described elections in Puerto Rico. The official policy of the Nationalist Party is for electoral abstinence on the part of all Puerto Ricans.

In 1932 the "Liberating Army of the Republic," which has been officially and variously designated by Nationalists as the "Army of Liberation," the "Army of the Republic," "Cadet Corps of the Nationalist Party," was founded by Campos, who served as its Commander in Chief. This militant section of the Nationalist Party established small militias in many of the larger cities and towns of Puerto Rico in 1935.

On January 8, 1936, Campos issued a decree of the Nationalist Council in which universal compulsory military service was required for all members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico over eighteen years of age for the "immediate national defense."

On July 31, 1936, Campos was convicted in the United States District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on a three-count indictment charging conspiracy to overthrow the United States

J. L. Quigley:eeo

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INDEXED - 139

1/15/51
APR 25

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DATE 5/27/81 BY SP4

Government by force, conspiracy to incite rebellion against the United States, and conspiracy to recruit soldiers to fight against the United States. He was sentenced to serve six years on the first count and two years on both the second and third counts, the sentences to run consecutively. The sentences on the second and third counts were suspended and Campos was placed on probation to begin at the expiration of the six years imposed on the first count. He began his sentence on June 7, 1937, at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

On November 4, 1941, Campos was offered a conditional release from prison, but he refused to sign the conditions of agreement for this release and, thus, he served his full sentence and was released on June 3, 1943.

After his release from prison, Campos went to New York City and entered Columbus Hospital on June 8, 1943, to receive treatment for a heart condition and for his left arm which he alleged was partly paralyzed. During Campos' sojourn in New York, he remained in constant contact with leaders of the Nationalist Party in New York and Puerto Rico.

Finally on December 15, 1947, Campos returned to Puerto Rico where he again became active in the direction of the Nationalist Party.

Campos' resumption of the position of President of the Nationalist Party was formalized by the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1948, when Campos was nominated and unanimously elected to that position by the Nationalist delegates present.

Campos was unanimously reelected President of the Nationalist Party by Nationalist delegates at the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1949.

Since his return to Puerto Rico on December 15, 1947, Campos has actively headed the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and on numerous occasions has made public speeches advocating the ousting of the United States Government from Puerto Rico. The following two excerpts from speeches of Campos are typical of statements made by him.

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On September 23, 1949, at Lares, Puerto Rico, Campos stated:

"The struggle initiated eighty-one years ago against the mother country, Spain, for the independence of Puerto Rico, continues. The Nationalist Party is going to dynamite the United States. It is going to throw out the United States. The Yankees have killed many Puerto Ricans. They want to destroy us by evil methods and in human justice we have the right to destroy them. The right is ours and they are the culprits. The time will come in which that right will be exercised. Here, the only subversive is the Government of the United States and all its agents. They are the ones who want to destroy life. They want to kill all of us with diseases, vaccinations, and by starvation. Some day they are going to pay with their lives, with their own existence. There have been greater empires than the United States--more powerful. Today they are ashes. It may be that before long the North American plague will be a memory. It may be that this could happen within the year--within two.

"Cowards are all alike. The time arrives when justice arms the weak, routs the giants. Here will be sung another great Te Deum. We shall sing that Te Deum but it has to be preceded by a struggle with arms, with all that is necessary to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

At Utuado, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1950, Campos stated:

"...that the Yankees do not have the right to be the bosses of the people of Puerto Rico... Valor and dignity only are needed, neither money nor arms were. There are arms in the cuartel of the police. All these arms are yours bought

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"With the quarter and half cents the Insular Government has collected--also the arms of the National Guard, all these arms are ours. A people full of valor and dignity cannot be overcome by an imperialist. He that does not wish to die must hide himself; there is nothing for those who look for salvation neither in arms nor in money. If you wish to be free, you must fight for it."

At three thirty p.m. on November 2, 1950, Campos was taken into custody by the Insular Police of Puerto Rico. Campos was charged with assault with intent to commit murder, five violations of the Insular Firearms Law and violation of Insular Law No. 53. Insular Law No. 53 is similar to our Title No. 18, Section 2385, United States Code, which deals with advocating Overthrow of Government.

Campos was convicted in Insular Court on February 14, 1951, of assault with intent to commit murder. On March 16, 1951, he was sentenced by the court to seven to fifteen years.

On February 20, 1951, Campos was convicted and sentenced to ten years and nine months in connection with the Insular Firearms Law violations.

Up to the present time Campos has not been tried for violation of Insular Law No. 53. No date has been set for the trial of this offense.

Thus far Campos has received sentences which will require him to serve a minimum of seventeen years and nine months or a maximum of twenty five years and nine months.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED
7/2/51

Date: June 7, 1951
To: Mr. U. E. Baughman
Chief
United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DECLASSIFIED BY 2842 POU/ask
ON 5/22/81

Reference is made to my memoranda dated May 28 and 29, 1951, captioned, "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Internal Security - N" which furnished information concerning the present mental condition of Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum dated June 7, 1951, which sets forth the most recent data available regarding Albizu's condition.

The above is being furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

Attachment

cc: Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. - Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 9 1951

cc: Director of Special Investigations
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
Washington, D. C. - Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Assistant Chief of Staff, C-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. - Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention: Chief, Security Division

APPROPRIATE SERVICES
CLASSIFICATION
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JLO:eeo

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

4/4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, San Juan
 SUBJECT: *PC* PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
 INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DATE: May 29, 1951

Remyrad May 25, 1951.

There are enclosed 4 copies of a blind memorandum relating to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' mental condition. Distribution of this memo is being made to ONI, G-2 and OSI locally.

T-1 in this memo is [REDACTED] Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. T-2 is [REDACTED], referred to in the memo. b7C,D

This matter is being followed closely and you will be kept currently advised of developments.

RET:MP
 3-1

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

G.I.R.-1

EX. - 32

4/2/51
 connected memo
 3 copies + original
 from San Juan
 placed in attached
 envelope.
Jug

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EX. - 32

105-11898 223
MAY 31 1951

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 DATE 5/2/81 BY 2842 PM/BS/5/20

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14 MAY 26 1904

ENCLOSURE

105-11878-3

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

The following notes refer to the mental condition of captioned individual:

On May 25, 1951, T-1, of known reliability, advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is presently incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail, was being examined by a psychiatrist from the Insular mental hospital. T-1 reported that this psychiatrist had advised that ALBIZU is "deteriorating" both mentally and physically, and is having hallucinations of attempts against his life.

On May 26, 1951, [REDACTED] a Federal prisoner detained at the San Juan District Jail, advised that he has had occasion to talk with ALBIZU and to observe ALBIZU rather closely. [REDACTED] advised that ALBIZU has begun to show signs of not being aware of what is going on around him. He said that ALBIZU often appears not to understand when spoken to and complains of seeing North Americans shooting cosmic rays into his head. According to [REDACTED] ALBIZU states that the Americans can reach him in jail only by their scientific devices and are attempting to murder him by science. [REDACTED] states that ALBIZU habitually prays at night and occasionally during the prayers jumps up to close the cell windows to keep out the cosmic rays. After the windows have been closed, ALBIZU appears to be satisfied. [REDACTED] said that ALBIZU recently has taken to babbling at times, rather than carrying on intelligent conversations.

b7C,D

On May 28, 1951, T-2, a San Juan medical doctor of known reliability, advised that [REDACTED] he had examined ALBIZU on [REDACTED]. He advised that this examination lasted 2 hours and that b7D the examining physicians had jointly arrived at a decision that ALBIZU is suffering from paranoia with symptoms of delusions of persecution. T-2 advised that illustrative of these delusions is ALBIZU's complaint that the National Guard is using electronic rays to kill him. ALBIZU reportedly told the examining physicians that he is feeling lame due to the rays and that he suffers from continuous severe headaches from the same cause.

Note change in this memo
dated 6/1/51 [initials]

105-11898-223
ENCLOSURE(1)

T-2 stated that he had performed an investigation at the San Juan District Jail to determine the treatment offered ALBIZU, and had determined that ALBIZU has been receiving a proper diet and has been treated with consideration in other respects.

T-2 was closely questioned as to the possibility of this all being an act of malingering on the part of ALBIZU, and T-2 said that he considers ALBIZU's condition to be real. He referred to it as "an involuntary paranoid condition."

On May 29, 1951, JOSE A. BENITEZ, Executive Assistant to the Insular Attorney General, Puerto Rico, advised that on May 10, 1951, ALBIZU wrote a note to JUAN S. BRAVO, Warden of the San Juan District Jail, complaining that he was being attacked by certain luminous rays which he alleged were part of an electronic experiment being conducted by the U.S. Army. BENITEZ said that the Attorney General's Office caused an investigation to be begun immediately, and that this investigation had been kept confidential until May 25, 1951, at which time the newspapers in Puerto Rico first printed stories to the effect that ALBIZU was suffering a mental collapse.

BENITEZ advised that during the course of this investigation, ALBIZU was examined on May 12, 1951, by Doctor HAMLET HAZIN, the doctor at the San Juan District Jail; on May 16, 1951, by Doctor R. TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, the psychiatrist from the Insular Penitentiary; again on May 19, 1951, by Doctor HAMLET HAZIN; and on May 21, 1951, by Doctors MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ, RAMON M. SUAREZ, TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, and HAMLET HAZIN; and on about May 22, 1951, by Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ.

BENITEZ stated that Doctors MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ, RAMON SUAREZ and MARIO FERNANDEZ are not connected with the Insular Government in any manner; that all of these doctors are outstanding practitioners in Puerto Rico; that Doctor MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ was formerly President of the Puerto Rican Medical Association, and that Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ is considered the leading psychiatrist in Puerto Rico.

BENITEZ stated that all the examining doctors had diagnosed ALBIZU's condition as a mental collapse. He said that further examinations will be made and that ALBIZU's attorneys had been given permission to bring in doctors to examine ALBIZU, although ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, Defense Attorney, who has acted as spokesman for ALBIZU's other 2 defense attorneys, reportedly has admitted to BENITEZ that ALBIZU is "crazy."

BENITEZ said that Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ' diagnosis is that ALBIZU is suffering from "an interpretative psychosis of injury and danger with overtones of paranoia and a marked absence of emotional response." Dr. FERNANDEZ, according to BENITEZ, has advised that ALBIZU is suffering hallucinations of all his five senses.

BENITEZ stated that up until the time of the Attorney General's investigation, ALBIZU had been held in his cell alone, but that Dr. PAVIA FERNANDEZ had recommended that ALBIZU not be left alone at any time because of the possibility that his "persecution mania" might result in a suicide attempt. BENITEZ said that FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, PEDRO ULISES PABON and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, all Nationalists awaiting trial for violation of Insular Law 53 (advocating overthrow of Insular Government) have been moved into ALBIZU's cell with instructions to report any indication of a suicide attempt on the part of ALBIZU. BENITEZ said that MATOS PAOLI now refers to ALBIZU as "Don Quijote" inasmuch as ALBIZU does not seem able to differentiate between what is real and what is imaginary.

BENITEZ advised that since ALBIZU's letter of May 10, 1951, he has written 4 more letters to the prison authorities, the latest being on May 29, 1951. BENITEZ stated that he has read all of these letters and that they reflect no change for the better in ALBIZU's condition. He said that in all of them, ALBIZU complains of attacks by electronic rays and poison gas. He said that ALBIZU claims that the rays attack him principally at night and ALBIZU now refuses to sleep on a metal bed because he claims that these rays cause sparks which endanger his life. ALBIZU also reportedly claims that he is being burnt continually by these rays and that they are giving him violent continuous headaches.

BENITEZ further advised that on May 28, 1951, the guards at the District Jail found ALBIZU dressed in his best clothes and asked him what the occasion was, upon which ALBIZU responded that he had dressed up because they were going to release him that day.

BENITEZ further advised that ALBIZU, in a serious manner, claims that on May 19, 1951, the electronic rays had caused a great fire at the District Jail and ALBIZU describes vividly the flames from this fire and the disaster which it could have caused to the people of Puerto Rico and to all humanity if the prison guards had not been very cooperative and helped put it out. BENITEZ stated that this incident is entirely imaginary.

BENITEZ further advised that he and other employees from the Attorney General's Office had recorded a 3-hour speech given by ALBIZU to explain the torments he was undergoing from the electronic rays and poison gas. In this speech, ALBIZU made no criticism of his handling by the Insular authorities, but claimed that all of his torments were being caused by "the Americans."

BENITEZ advised that it is the opinion of the Insular Attorney General's Office that ALBIZU's mental condition will have no effect upon sentences already passed on him in Insular Courts, but that it may have the effect of postponing his trial on charges of violation of Insular Law 53.

The DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, in its May 29, 1951, issue carries an announcement by Attorney ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, one of ALBIZU's defense attorneys, to the effect that ALBIZU has requested him to make it known that he (ALBIZU) has absolute confidence in the doctors who have examined him in the San Juan District Jail.

June 7, 1951

PEDRO ALIJO CARPOS

The following material relates to the current mental condition of the above-captioned individual, who is President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

b7C,D
By a confidential informant, we have learned that ALIJO is suffering from paranoid delusions of persecution. He is "deteriorating" mentally and physically, and is having hallucinations of various kinds, etc.

On May 26, 1951, [REDACTED] a Federal prisoner detained at the San Juan District Jail, advised that he has had occasion to talk with ALIJO and to observe ALIJO rather closely. [REDACTED] advised that ALIJO has begun to show signs of not being aware of what is going on around him. He said that ALIJO often appears not to understand when spoken to and complains of seeing North Americans shooting cosmic rays into his head. According to [REDACTED] ALIJO states that the Americans can reach him in jail only by their scientific devices and are attempting to murder him by science. [REDACTED] states that ALIJO habitually prays at night and occasionally during the prayers jumps up to close the cell windows to keep out the cosmic rays. After the windows have been closed, ALIJO appears to be satisfied. [REDACTED] said that ALIJO recently has taken to babbling at times, rather than carrying on intelligent conversations.

b7D
On May 26, 1951, another confidential informant of known reliability who is a San Juan medical doctor, advised that [REDACTED] he had examined ALIJO on [REDACTED]. He advised that this examination lasted 2 hours and that the examining physicians had jointly arrived at a decision that ALIJO is suffering from paranoia with symptoms of delusions of persecution. Our informant advised that illustrative of these delusions is ALIJO's complaint that the National Guard is using electronic rays to kill him. ALIJO reportedly told the examining physicians that he is feeling lame due to the rays and that he suffers from continuous severe headaches from the same cause. The doctor

105-11898-223
ENCLOSURE (2)

stated that he had performed an investigation at the San Juan District Jail to determine the treatment offered ALBIZU, and had determined that ALBIZU has been receiving a proper diet and has been treated with consideration in other respects.

This same physician was closely questioned as to the possibility of this all being an act of malingering on the part of ALBIZU. In response to this line of questioning the doctor advised that in his opinion ALBIZU's present condition had been correctly diagnosed. He referred to it as "an involuntary paranoid condition."

On May 29, 1951, JOSE A. BENITEZ, Executive Assistant to the Insular Attorney General, Puerto Rico, advised that on May 10, 1951, ALBIZU wrote a note to JUAN S. BRAVO, Warden of the San Juan District Jail, complaining that he was being attacked by certain luminous rays which he alleged were part of an electronic experiment being conducted by the U.S. Army. BENITEZ said that the Attorney General's Office caused an investigation to be begun immediately, and that this investigation had been kept confidential until May 25, 1951, at which time the newspapers in Puerto Rico first printed stories to the effect that ALBIZU was suffering a mental collapse.

BENITEZ advised that during the course of this investigation, ALBIZU was examined on May 17, 1951, by Doctor HAMILT RA. IN, the doctor at the San Juan District Jail; on May 18, 1951, by Doctor R. TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, the psychiatrist from the Insular Penitentiary; again on May 19, 1951, by Doctor HAMILT RA. IN; and on May 21, 1951, by Doctors MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ, RAMON N. SUAREZ, TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, and HAMILT RA. IN; and on about May 22, 1951, by Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ.

BENITEZ stated that Doctors MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ, RAMON SUAREZ and MARIO FERNANDEZ are not connected with the Insular Government in any manner; that all of these doctors are outstanding practitioners in Puerto Rico; that Doctor MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ was formerly President of the Puerto Rican Medical Association, and that Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ is considered the leading psychiatrist in Puerto Rico.

BENITEZ stated that all the examining doctors had diagnosed ALBIZU's condition as a mental collapse. He said that further examinations will be made and that ALBIZU's

attorneys had been given permission to bring in doctors to examine ALBIU, although ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, defense attorney, who has acted as spokesman for ALBIU's other 2 defense attorneys, reportedly has admitted to BENITEZ that ALBIU is "crazy."

BENITEZ said that Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ' diagnosis is that ALBIU is suffering from "an interpretative psychosis of injury and danger with overtones of paranoid and a marked absence of emotional response." Dr. FERNANDEZ, according to BENITEZ, has advised that ALBIU is suffering hallucinations of all his five senses.

BENITEZ stated that up until the time of the Attorney General's investigation, ALBIU had been held in his cell alone, but that Dr. PAVIA FERNANDEZ had recommended that ALBIU not be left alone at any time because of the possibility that his "persecution mania" might result in a suicide attempt. BENITEZ said that FRANCISCO M. TOS PAOLI, PEIRO ELISEO PAEOM and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, all Nationalists awaiting trial for violation of Insular Law 53 (Advocating Overthrows of Insular Government) have been moved into ALBIU's cell with instructions to report any indication of a suicide attempt on the part of ALBIU. BENITEZ said that M. TOS PAOLI now refers to ALBIU as "Don Quixote" inasmuch as ALBIU does not seem able to differentiate between what is real and what is imaginary.

BENITEZ advised that since ALBIU's letter of May 10, 1951, he has written 4 more letters to the prison authorities, the latest being on May 23, 1951. BENITEZ stated that he has read all of these letters and that they reflect no change for the better in ALBIU's condition. He said that in all of them, ALBIU complains of attacks by electronic rays and poison gas. He said that ALBIU claims that the rays attack him principally at night and ALBIU now refuses to sleep on a metal bed because he claims that these rays cause sparks which endanger his life. ALBIU also reportedly claims that he is being burnt continually by these rays and that they are giving him violent continuous headaches. BENITEZ further advised that on May 23, 1951, the guards at the District Jail found ALBIU dressed in his best clothes and asked him what the occasion was, upon which ALBIU responded that he had dressed up because they were going to release him that day.

BENITEZ further advised that ALBIZU, in a serious manner, claims that on May 19, 1951, the electrocute rays had caused a great fire at the District Jail and ALBIZU describes vividly the yellow from this fire and the atmosphere which it again has caused to the people of Puerto Rico and to all human life since prison guards had not been able to extinguish the fire. BENITEZ further advised that ALBIZU has been examined by Dr. J. L. V. M. and Dr. G. R. S.

DR. J. L. V. M. advised that he has examined ALBIZU and that he has no physical evidence to support the claim given by ALBIZU to explain the condition he is now in, going from the electrocute rays and poison gas. In this speech, ALBIZU made no criticism of his handling by the Insular authorities, but claimed that all of his torments were being caused by "the Americans."

BENITEZ advised that it is the opinion of the Insular Attorney General's Office that ALBIZU's mental condition will have no effect upon sentences already passed on him in Insular Courts, but that it may have the effect of postponing his trial on charges of violation of Insular Law 33.

The DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, in its May 22, 1951, issue carries an announcement by Attorney ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, one of ALBIZU's defense attorneys, to the effect that ALBIZU has requested him to make it known that he (ALBIZU) has absolute confidence in the doctors who have examined him in the San Juan District Jail.

On May 26, 1951, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, Republic of Cuba, calling on the government of that country to attempt to obtain the conditional release of Albizu and his transfer to Cuba until such time as he has recovered his health. The resolution also desired that the Cuban government guarantees that Albizu would be returned to Puerto Rico on demand of the court in Puerto Rico.

There has been no reaction to this resolution by the press in Cuba other than a comment by one English language newspaper which accused the House of Representatives of meddling in the internal affairs of Puerto Rico.

**APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTINE
SLIP(S) CP**

DATE

Honorable Oscar L. Chapman
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chapman:

I thought you would be interested in the following information relating to Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The Medical Director of the Insular Penitentiary in Puerto Rico, Dr. Ceferino Mendez Palo, has advised that Albizu is being examined by a psychiatrist from the Insular Mental Hospital. The psychiatrist has reported that Albizu is "deteriorating" mentally and physically and is suffering from hallucinations and is in fear for his life. The psychiatrist has stated to Dr. Mendez Palo that he does not think Albizu is shamming.

The examinations of Albizu, according to Dr. Mendez Palo, are being conducted at the San Juan District Jail at the direction of the Insular Attorney General.

The San Juan newspaper "Diario de Puerto Rico" of May 25, 1951, carried a headline "Albizu Suffers Mental Crisis." The article states "reliable sources" report that Albizu is in a critical mental condition approaching insanity and gives lengthy discourses on diverse subjects to a nonexistent audience.

There has been no report to date of any Nationalist reaction to this news. RECORDED - 56 105-1078-224

With assurances of my highest esteem and best regards,

3015AM 20 JUN 58 8 JUN 58

Sincerely yours,

MR DIRECTOR

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clagg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alden _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
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JFB:nib

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/27/81 BY 2842 PON/STJ/RS

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

(DECODED COPY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 bjamw
CJ 4-17-00

FROM SAN JUAN

5-25-51

NR 251736

3:19 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS IS-N. DR. CEFERINO MENDEZ PALO, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, INSULAR PENITENTIARY, ADVISED THAT ALBIZU IS BEING EXAMINED BY PSYCHIATRIST FROM INSULAR MENTAL HOSPITAL. PSYCHIATRIST ADVISED MENDEZ THAT ALBIZU IS QUOTE DETERIORATING UNQUOTE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY. DESCRIBED AS HAVING HALLUCINATIONS AND FEAR FOR LIFE. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION BY MENDEZ PSYCHIATRIST STATED DID NOT THINK ALBIZU SHAMMING. MENDEZ ADVISED EXAMINATIONS BEING CONDUCTED AT SAN JUAN DISTRICT JAIL AT DIRECTION OF INSULAR ATTORNEY GENERAL. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

RECEIVED:

5-25-51

3:49 PM

MAP

5/27/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 842 PMV/BTJ/RW
REASON-FCIM II.
DATE OF REVIEW 5/27/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

EX. - 37
RECORDED -

USED IN DAYLET

JUN 2 1951
24

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
APPROPRIATE
AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9a

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. [MAY 31, 1951] (M) URGENT RADIOGRAM
Transmit the following message to: [LEGAL ATTACHE, HAVANA, CUBA] (SAC)
[SU]

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. ALBIZU STILL IN CUSTODY INSULAR AUTHORITY SAN JUAN, AWAITING TRIAL ON ADDITIONAL CHARGES GROWING OUT OF RECENT REVOLT PUERTO RICO. LOCAL PRESS SAN JUAN HAS REPORTED THAT ALBIZU IS NOW MENTALLY ILL AND IS BEING TREATED BY DOCTORS AND PSYCHIATRISTS. SAN JUAN OFFICE HAS ALSO ADVISED THAT LOCAL NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY CURRENTLY BEING GIVEN THROUGH WIRE SERVICE DISPATCHES TO INTRODUCTION IN CUBAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR RELEASE OF ALBIZU. OBTAIN ANY DATA AVAILABLE CONCERNING THIS MATTER. SUTEI [SU]
105-11898-226

EX. - 37

HOOVER

121618Z
CLASS. & DTG. BY 10-8 RT-SAC
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-4 2
DATE OF REVIEW 12/16/91

JLQ:dch

DECLASSIFIED BY 10-8 RT-SAC
CN 4-17-80

CC - FOREIGN SERVICE DESK

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Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
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Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/27/81 BY 10-8 RT-SAC/PTJ/RS

SENT VIA Cable 6/1/51 5:32 P.M. Per L.L.

4-42

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECODED COPY

(X)U CONFIDENTIAL

Station _____
Code No. _____
Class _____
Priority _____
Name _____
Title _____
Address _____
Telephone _____
Language _____
Date _____
Name _____

FROM SAN JUAN 5-29-51

DIRECTOR URGENT

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. LOCAL NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY BEING GIVEN
THROUGH WIRE SERVICE DESPATCHES TO INTRODUCTION IN CUBAN CHAMBER OF
DEPUTIES OF RESOLUTION CALLING FOR RELEASE OF ALBIZU. REQUEST DETAILS
SOONEST THROUGH LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA FOR INFORMATION LOCALLY. SUTEL (M)

RECEIVED 5-29-51 8:01 PM 105-11124-226

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5-29-51 5-31-51 EX-37 VAM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-42 2 (5-31-51) RECORD# - 31 JUN 2 1951
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-51

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. *(X)U*

CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Mr. T
Mr. B

The Attorney General

June 7, 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

41-1
42-1

Reference is made to my memoranda dated May 28 and 29, 1951, captioned, "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Internal Security - N" which furnished information concerning the present mental condition of Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum dated June 7, 1951, which sets forth the most recent data available regarding Albizu's condition.

This memorandum is also being furnished to the Secretary of the Interior, the U. S. Secret Service and the Intelligence Agencies of the Armed Services.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3842 PMV/PTJ/UR 6/1/81

Attachment 5/27/81

JLQ:eeo

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 5/27/81 BY 3842 PMV/PTJ/UR

JUN 9 1958 PM 5

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

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Clegg _____
Olavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Hoover _____
Gandy _____

SEARCHED
JUN 11 1951

INDEXED

19/57
old 4 & 5 2:20P
No name. HAW

RECORDED 3A

FBI
COMM-FBI
MAILING ROOM
HEADINGS ROOM

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

AND FURTHER RELEASED

AS AUTHORIZED BY
SUPERVISOR

declass

JUL 1 1982 2nd

June 7, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

PEDRO ALBIZAU CAMPOS

DATE 5/27/81 NY 284240-IV/22-1021

The following material relates to the current mental condition of the above-captioned individual, who is President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

On May 25, 1951, a confidential informant of known reliability advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who is presently incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail, was being examined by a psychiatrist from the Inquirer mental hospital. Our informant reported that this psychiatrist had advised that ALBIZU is "deteriorating" both mentally and physically, and is having hallucinations of attempts against his life.

On May 26, 1951, ██████████, a Federal prisoner detained at the San Juan District Jail, advised that he has had occasion to talk with ALBIZU and to observe ALBIZU rather closely. ██████████ advised that ALBIZU has begun to show signs of not being aware of what is going on around him. He said that ALBIZU often appears not to understand when spoken to and complains of seeing North Americans shooting cosmic rays into his head. According to ██████████, ALBIZU states that the Americans can reach him in jail only by their scientific devices and are attempting to murder him by science. ██████████ states that ALBIZU habitually prays at night and occasionally during the prayers jumps up to close the cell windows to keep out the cosmic rays. After the windows have been closed, ALBIZU appears to be satisfied. ██████████ said that ALBIZU recently has taken to babbling at times, rather than carrying on intelligent conversations.

b7c, D

On May 28, 1951, another confidential informant of known reliability who is a San Juan medical doctor, advised that he had examined ALBIZU

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He advised that this examination lasted 2 hours and that the examining physicians had jointly arrived at a decision that ALBIZU is suffering from paraneia with symptoms of delusions of persecution. Our informant advised that illustrative of these delusions is ALBIZU's complaint that the National Guard is using electroshock rays to kill him. ALBIZU reportedly told the examining physicians that he is feeling lame due to the rays and that he suffers from continuous severe headaches from the same cause. The doctor

Mr. Tolson	55
Mr. Ladd	55
Mr. Clegg	45
Mr. Glavin	50
Mr. Nichols	55
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	

YELLOW COPY

105-11898-227

ENCLOSURE

stated that he had performed an investigation at the San Juan District Jail to determine the treatment offered ALBIZU, and had determined that ALBIZU has been receiving a proper diet and has been treated with consideration in other respects.

This same physician was closely questioned as to the possibility of this all being an act of malingering on the part of ALBIZU. In response to this line of questioning the doctor advised that in his opinion ALBIZU's present condition had been correctly diagnosed. He referred to it as "an involuntary paranoid condition."

On May 29, 1951, JOSE A. BENITEZ, Executive Assistant to the Insular Attorney General, Puerto Rico, advised that on May 10, 1951, ALBIZU wrote a note to JUAN S. BRAVO, Warden of the San Juan District Jail, complaining that he was being attacked by certain luminous rays which he alleged were part of an electronic experiment being conducted by the U.S. Army. BENITEZ said that the Attorney General's Office caused an investigation to be begun immediately, and that this investigation had been kept confidential until May 25, 1951, at which time the newspapers in Puerto Rico first printed stories to the effect that ALBIZU was suffering a mental collapse.

BENITEZ advised that during the course of this investigation, ALBIZU was examined on May 12, 1951, by Doctor HAMLET HAZIN, the doctor at the San Juan District Jail; on May 16, 1951, by Doctor R. TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, the psychiatrist from the Insular Penitentiary; again on May 19, 1951, by Doctor HAMLET HAZIN; and on May 21, 1951, by Doctors MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ, RAMON M. SUAREZ, TROYANO DE LOS RIOS, and HAMLET HAZIN; and on about May 22, 1951, by Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ.

BENITEZ stated that Doctors MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ, RAMON SUAREZ and MARIO FERNANDEZ are not connected with the Insular Government in any manner; that all of these doctors are outstanding practitioners in Puerto Rico; that Doctor MANUEL PAVIA FERNANDEZ was formerly President of the Puerto Rican Medical Association, and that Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ is considered the leading psychiatrist in Puerto Rico.

BENITEZ stated that all the examining doctors had diagnosed ALBIZU's condition as a mental collapse. He said that further examinations will be made and that ALBIZU's

attorneys had been given permission to bring in doctors to examine ALBIZU, although ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, Defense Attorney, who has acted as spokesman for ALBIZU's other 2 defense attorneys, reportedly has admitted to BENITEZ that ALBIZU is "crazy."

BENITEZ said that Doctor MARIO FERNANDEZ' diagnosis is that ALBIZU is suffering from "an interpretative psychosis of injury and danger with overtones of paranoia and a marked absence of emotional response." Dr. FERNANDEZ, according to BENITEZ, has advised that ALBIZU is suffering hallucinations of all his five senses.

BENITEZ stated that up until the time of the Attorney General's investigation, ALBIZU had been held in his cell alone, but that Dr. PAVIA FERNANDEZ had recommended that ALBIZU not be left alone at any time because of the possibility that his "persecution mania" might result in a suicide attempt. BENITEZ said that FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, PEDRO ULISES PABON and RAMON MEDINA HABIREL, all Nationalists awaiting trial for violation of Insular Law '53 (Advocating Overthrow of Insular Government) have been moved into ALBIZU's cell with instructions to report any indication of a suicide attempt on the part of ALBIZU. BENITEZ said that MATOS PAOLI now refers to ALBIZU as "Don Quijote" inasmuch as ALBIZU does not seem able to differentiate between what is real and what is imaginary.

BENITEZ advised that since ALBIZU's letter of May 10, 1951, he has written 4 more letters to the prison authorities, the latest being on May 29, 1951. BENITEZ stated that he has read all of these letters and that they reflect no change for the better in ALBIZU's condition. He said that in all of them, ALBIZU complains of attacks by electronic rays and poison gas. He said that ALBIZU claims that the rays attack him principally at night and ALBIZU now refuses to sleep on a metal bed because he claims that these rays cause sparks which endanger his life. ALBIZU also reportedly claims that he is being burnt continually by these rays and that they are giving him violent continuous headaches. BENITEZ further advised that on May 28, 1951, the guards at the District Jail found ALBIZU dressed in his best clothes and asked him what the occasion was, upon which ALBIZU responded that he had dressed up because they were going to release him that day.

BENITEZ further advised that ALBIZU, in a serious manner, claims that on May 19, 1951, the electronic rays had caused a great fire at the District Jail and ALBIZU describes vividly the flames from this fire and the disaster which it could have caused to the people of Puerto Rico and to all humanity if the prison guards had not been very cooperative and helped put it out. BENITEZ stated that this incident is entirely imaginary.

BENITEZ further advised that he and other employees from the Attorney General's Office had recorded a 3-hour speech given by ALBIZU to explain the torments he was undergoing from the electronic rays and poison gas. In this speech, ALBIZU made no criticism of his handling by the Insular authorities, but claimed that all of his torments were being caused by "the Americans."

BENITEZ advised that it is the opinion of the Insular Attorney General's Office that ALBIZU's mental condition will have no effect upon sentences already passed on him in Insular Courts, but that it may have the effect of postponing his trial on charges of violation of Insular Law 53.

The DIARIO DE PUERTO RICO, a daily Spanish language newspaper published in San Juan, in its May 29, 1951, issue carries an announcement by Attorney ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ, one of ALBIZU's defense attorneys, to the effect that ALBIZU has requested him to make it known that he (ALBIZU) has absolute confidence in the doctors who have examined him in the San Juan District Jail.

On May 28, 1951, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, Republic of Cuba, calling on the government of that country to attempt to obtain the conditional release of Albizu and his transfer to Cuba until such time as he has recovered his health. The resolution also desired that the Cuban government guarantee that Albizu would be returned to Puerto Rico on demand of the court in Puerto Rico.

There has been no reaction to this resolution by the press in Cuba other than a comment by one English language newspaper which accused the House of Representatives of meddling in the internal affairs of Puerto Rico.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. 109-24

REPORT MADE AT HAVANA, CUBA	DATE WHEN MADE 6/5/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1-4/51	REPORT MADE BY CLARK D. ANDERSON JES
TITLE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 1-7-51 Class	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Resolution introduced in Cuban House of Representatives on May 28, 1951, calling on the government to attempt to obtain the conditional release of ALBIZU CAMPOS and his transfer to Cuba until such time as his health is restored, the government to guarantee his return to Puerto Rico upon demand of the courts there. This followed publication of wire service items to effect that ALBIZU very ill. JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Nationalist Party, published declarations in which he accused U. S. of being responsible for condition of ALBIZU's health and alleged that it is all a part of plot of U. S. to assassinate ALBIZU. On termination of VII Congress of the CTC, government sponsored labor union, on May 31, 1951, it announced that it supported the resolution of the Cuban House of Representatives. Student organization of the University of Havana issued a document demanding that ALBIZU be examined by a Committee of United Nations physicians and that he be allowed to proceed to Cuba to obtain medical treatment.

- P -

Details: AT HAVANA, CUBA:

Havana newspapers on May 27, 1951, carried wire service items to the effect that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was mentally ill and in general suffering from a poor state of health. These news items brought varying reactions which have been reported by Source T-1, of known reliability, in a report dated May 31, 1951, which report follows:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. L. Spangler	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 604	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 103-11818-228 RECORDED 138
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5- Bureau 3- San Juan (Via Bureau) 2- Havana	JUN 11 1951 23	INDEXED 138
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-59255-1

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The Cuban House of Representatives passed a resolution on May 18 on behalf of Puerto Rican nationalist leader PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, who was reported to be suffering from hallucinations in San Juan's jail.

The resolution follows:

"The House of Representatives of Cuba, taking into consideration the traditional friendship ties existing between Cuba, the United States of America and the people of Puerto Rico, and the very grave condition of the Puerto Rican patriot Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, subject today to penal jurisdiction in Puerto Rico due to the recent political events in that island; as a testimonial of interamerican cooperation and paying a tribute to the principle of Antillan solidarity,

DECLARAS

That it is one aspiration of the people of Cuba that a formula be adopted by the Government of the Republic of Cuba, by virtue of which the conditional liberty of Dr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS can be obtained, and his transfer to the Republic of Cuba to attend to his cure, with provision that the Cuban government guarantee his presentation to the courts of Puerto Rico, if the health of the sick patriot should be restored, and at the request of said court.

That, because of the urgency of the case, the present accord be adopted by this legislature today, with suspension of all reglamentary precepts.

House of Representatives, May 28, 1951.

Signed by majority and minority leaders:

LUIS PEREZ ESPINOS, (P.R.C.); LUIS COLLADO, (Democratic Party); JOSE SUAREZ RIVAS, (Liberal Party); JOSE TAMAYO MILANES, (Republican Party); MANUEL BISBE, (P.P.C. (O)); ANIBAL ESCALANTE, (P.S.P.); MARIO GALEOTE, (P.N.C.); JORGE GARCIA MONTES, (P.A.U.); ALBERTO ARAGONES, (Cubanidad Party)."

The VII Congress of the Cuban Confederation of Workers (CTC), government sponsored labor union, held May 28-31, 1951 in Havana also passed a resolution asking guarantees for ALBIZU CAMPOS and announced it supported the congressional resolution.

All Cuban papers carried the news of ALBIZU's failing health, and some had brief comments but without expressing too much concern. The Havana Post, however, had a violent item in the Spanish section of Sunday's

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edition (May 27, 1951) defending ALBIZU, the man who had been jailed several times because he fought for "the cause of the independence of his island."

Excerpts of the article follow:

"....The news claim the greatest interest of all those in the Americas who feel sincerely the democratic ideals and the love for freedom, because it would not be strange that, not satisfied with having jailed him in prison, Governor MUNOZ MARIN should be preparing now the conditions to liquidate physically the man who, without claudications and with full renunciation of all advantages that his university titles and his talent might have reported him, has burned out his life fighting for the incorporation of Puerto Rico to the concert of the free nations.

"Against the menace that lurks behind the illustrious ALBIZU CAMPOS - whose political stature goes beyond the reduced limits of his island to become a figure deserving the continental respect and admiration - we must be vigilant..... That LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, that interested instrument of the potentates who want to maintain Puerto Rico in an eternal colonial prostration - know that the independentist leader is not alone....That his life is sacred! Enough blood already, MUNOZ MARIN!"

JUAN JUARBE GUARBE, Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico living in Havana, issued a long document explaining that ALBIZU contracted heart trouble in Atlanta Prison and stomach ulcers in La Princesa Jail, in San Juan, accusing the United States of causing said ailments for lack of proper medical attention and diet.

The document adds that even if ALBIZU dies the movement for the liberation of the island will go on. It was published in the pro-Communist daily LA ULTIMA HORA in full, and some papers simply carried a few paragraphs.

The Federation of University Students (F.E.U.) of the University of Havana also issued a document demanding that ALBIZU CAMPOS be examined by a committee of United Nations physicians and that he be allowed to proceed to Cuba to obtain medical treatment.

Since source did not set forth in full the declarations of JUARBE as published in Ultima Hora of May 29, 1951, it is desired to point out that JUARBE made reference to a previous communique issued by him in which he stated that on April 29, 1950, the then Secretary of Defense, LOUIS JOHNSON, had gone to Puerto Rico and had given orders to Admiral BARBEY, Chief of the Tenth Naval District, Puerto Rico, to arrest ALBIZU CAMPOS, alive or dead, and to break up the Nationalist movement. JUARBE also said that in a press bulletin which he issued on July 24, 1950, he had pointed out that orders had been issued to assassinate ALBIZU. JUARBE then went on

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Havana File 109-24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in his current declarations to allege that the present physical condition of ALBIZU is all a result of the plot of the United States to assassinate him.

There was little reaction in the local press to the Cuban Congressional resolution calling for the conditional release of ALBIZU. The English language newspaper "The Havana Herald" published an editorial in which it accused the Cuban Congress of meddling in the internal affairs of Puerto Rico.

(SAC) ~~Source T-2 of known reliability, has reported that JUAN JUARRE JUARRE, LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Jr., and possibly ROSA ALBIZU CAMPOS, are still living at the San Luis Hotel in Havana. Source observed [redacted] and [redacted] recently when they apparently took a room together at the Hotel Oceán. It has not been possible to determine whether they are married or were off on a personal escapade. PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA continues to reside at San Lazaro No. 1272.~~ b7C

- P E N D I N G -

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Havana File 109-24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE HAVANA OFFICE

AT HAVANA, CUBA: Will continue to follow and report on the activities of Puerto Rican Nationalists in Havana. (PU)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - 5 -

Havana File 109-24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~REF ID: A6516100~~

IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES

[Source T-1: - [REDACTED]]

[Source T-2: - [REDACTED]]

b2, b7D

(P)

REFERENCES

Bureau cable to Havana dated June 1, 1951.
Havana cable to Bureau dated June 2, 1951.

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTINE
SLIP(S) OF
DATA

June 4, 1951

~~PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL MAIL~~
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~
DECLARED AND BY 6080
ON 1-1-19

Honorable Oscar L. Chapman
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chapman:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent Robert E. Thorstein dated May 22, 1951, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, which reflects the results of our inquiries concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who you will recall is the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

With assurances of my highest esteem and
best regards,

Sincerely yours,

3 Edgar Hoover

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE(27)81 BY 2842 P.M.V. P.T.O.

Encyclopedia

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W. H. G. 1900

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

AIR MAIL

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION, JUNE 5, 1951

105-1898-230
Transmit the following message to SAC, SAN JUAN

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. REUR RADIOGRAM MAY THIRTY-FIRST, LAST. LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA HAS ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN CURRENT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST CALLING ON GOVERNMENT TO ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALBIZU AND HIS TRANSFER TO CUBA UNTIL SUCH TIME AS HE HAS RECOVERED HIS HEALTH, THE GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE HIS RETURN TO PUERTO RICO ON DEMAND OF COURT THERE. NO REACTION IN LOCAL PRESS WITH EXCEPTION OF ONE ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER WHICH ACCUSED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MEDDLING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF PUERTO RICO. ON TERMINATION VII CONGRESS OF CTC, GOVERNMENT APPROVED LABOR UNION; ON MAY THIRTY-FIRST, LAST, IT ANNOUNCED ITS SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION.

HOOVER

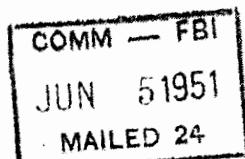
JLQ:dew

G. I. R. -10

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DATE 5/27/81 BY 2842 PMV/JG/RD

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



65 JUN 5 1951
SENT VIA

M Per

(u)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

W.C. SPEARS
Bureau of Intelligence
27 May 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (u)

DECODE OF A DOUBLE CODE CABLE NUMBER 161 FROM SIS NUMBER 54
DATED JUNE 2, 1951 AT HAVANA, CUBA. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE
DEPARTMENT (u)

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, IS-N. RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN CURRENT
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 28 LAST CALLING ON GOVERNMENT TO
ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALBIZU AND HIS TRANSFER
TO CUBA UNTIL SUCH TIME AS HE HAS RECOVERED HIS HEALTH. THE
GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE HIS RETURN TO PUERTO RICO ON DEMAND OF
COURT THERE. NO REACTION IN LOCAL PRESS WITH EXCEPTION OF ONE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER WHICH ACCUSED HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF MEDDLING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF PUERTO RICO. ON TERMINATION
VII CONGRESS OF CTC, GOVERNMENT APPROVED LABOR UNION, ON MAY 31
LAST, IT ANNOUNCED IT'S SUPPORT OF RESOLUTION. THIS IN REPLY
TO YOUR CABLE FIRST INSTANT. (u)

(u) W. C. SPEARS

RECEIVED 6-2-51 3:12 P.M. LL (u)

5/27/51
CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PMW/ETJ/RJS
REASON-FCIM III 1-2 4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/27/91

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105-11818-230

DEC 1951 BY SP4 b/g/paw
ON 4/17/00
Admin

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. (u)

cc: Mr. Felt

H.S.P.

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47841

Mr. Oscar L. Chapman
Secretary of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Chapman:

In reference to mine to my letter of May 20, 1951, concerning the mental condition of Aldrin Campos, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. I would appreciate it if you would be interested in the following additional information relating to Aldrin's mental conditions.

The San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," of May 20, 1951, reported that Aldrin's symptoms now include allegations by him that the military authorities are sending fatal rays into his cell. The newspaper article also refers to the attention being given to Aldrin by several outstanding doctors psychiatrists of Puerto Rico.

According to the Federal Security Bureau of the Regular Police, Puerto Rico, has advised that a check of the Nationalist rebellion by the Regular Police has failed to indicate that the Nationalists plan any reprisal because of Aldrin's reported condition.

At the present time no reports have been received concerning any plans for reprisal but it is to be noted particularly at the time of the arrest of Aldrin, reports were received indicating that the Nationalists would undergo reprisal measures if anything happened to Aldrin or if the authorities harmed him.

Very truly yours,

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EX-73

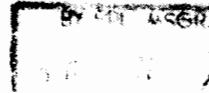
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FBI - WASHINGTON D. C.
JUN 21 1951 BY EDWARD HOOVER

JUN 31 1951 4 50 PM '51

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NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
SUSPECT _____
Length in
inches _____
Width _____
Tele. Room
House _____
Country _____

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65 JUN 27 1951

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